

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 34.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1754.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Per month, Foreign, \$1.50  
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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.  
Price 75 Cents.

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**THE KROEGER PIANO.**

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom  
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)  
Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Orville Music Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,  
EDWARD SCHMIDT,  
Music Concert Company.

**J. W. BERGSTROM,**  
Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

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WORLD-FAMED

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

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## WANTS INCOME TAX.

Protest Against Unfair System of Taxation.

BURDENS ON PROPER SHOULDERS.

Representative Winston's Bill is Indorsed—Change of Assessment Day Amounts to Little—Tax Revision Cannot be Put Off—Legislators to Act

MR. EDITOR:—There is no subject of greater importance now before the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii than that of taxation.

The inadequacy of the measure brought before the upper house for the relief of the situation makes it hard to credit the fact that the Government realizes how stern the necessity is for a measure of taxation that shall be not only adequate but rightly based. No tax measure can be considered adequate and rightly based which contents itself with imposing burdens that will inevitably bear disproportionately upon the owners of small possessions, or which on the face of it is bound to be considered by the majority of the community as grievous and unjust.

The plea that the demand for increased income is great and the urgency stringent does not justify the hasty passage of a measure that is saturated with unfairness, and yet at the same time does not meet the demands of the situation. In war there is no time to ask nice questions as to the ownership of this or that property, and if military necessity demands the destruction of the poor man's house and property it has to be done remorselessly.

But to incorporate in a tax law the severity, not to say brutality, that might be excusable in a war measure would be inexcusable bad generalship and bad policy.

It is of all problems the most simple to devise a measure of taxation that shall lay heavy and unfair burdens on the poor man and the owner of small possessions. Most anybody, even the most witless, can get up a license tax that shall compel the butcher, the baker and the candle-stick maker to pay a good round sum into the national treasury for the privilege of practicing his calling.

That is a measure in which the grand Turk can give us points and go us one better every day in the week. But it is not wise legislation.

Hawaii is rich, not only in natural resources but in the income from invested capital. Any measure of taxation which fails to search out and make suitable demands upon the large incomes that flow from capital, whether coming to private individuals or corporations, is from the nature of the case inadequate and unjust. If sugar is king, let it pay its way under the Republic. Noblesse oblige.

The Minister of Finance in his report for the year ending December 31st, 1895, says that "the smaller holdings pay more than their full proportion of taxes on real estate; including those who pay as high as \$250, they pay over fifty per cent. of the total assessment. . . . Individuals pay \$92,267.76 on \$9,226,776, and corporations pay \$85,379.39 on \$8,537,939. Here again," says he, "the individual pays on a sworn statement of all he claims, or the assessor knows he possesses; but in the case of corporations there is a manifest cause of complaint, for the returns to the Interior Department show an invested capital of \$27,000,000, which neither their returns on real or personal property will justify." (The Minister no doubt means which are not manifest in their returns.) That is to say, instead of paying \$270,000 on their invested capital of \$27,000,000, corporations pay only 31 per cent. of \$270,000, or less than one-third of what individuals would be required to pay on the same investment.

What is the remedy proposed to meet this glaring injustice and inequity? Does any one suppose that it will be reached by changing the time of assessment from July 1st to January 1st, or to any other date? Clearly not. The same shrewdness which in the case of the sugar corporations, or of their agents, empties the warehouse of its taxable contents before the 30th of June can surely find some method to ship a large part of them abroad before the 31st of December, and can thus laugh to scorn the best efforts of the assessor. The relief afforded by the expedient is at the best but partial.

The best measure of relief yet proposed for the glaring inequities of our present system of taxation is undoubtedly that brought forward by Representative Winston.

It would seem as if Mr. Winston's bill placed the amount of exemption too high, and that \$1,000 would be nearer the right figure than \$2,000. Some think that \$500 would be better still, and perhaps they are right. But this is a question of detail and should not delay action: the bill is the thing.

The importance of this measure cannot be overestimated. It shines like a bright light in the midst of great darkness.

Much has been said about the discredit that attaches to a government whose bonds offer a high rate of interest, and this fact has been used as an

argument in favor of refunding the national debt. By all means, refund the debt if possible.

But is it any more discreditable for a government to pay 6 cents for money instead of 4½ than it is to suffer the great factors of wealth to lie fallow and pay no revenue, while at the same time industriously titling the mint and cummin?

Is it not discreditable to borrow when the largest factors of wealth are turning in no revenue, or an insufficient revenue, into the treasury?

An increased revenue means the possibility of more roads and bridges, more rapid settlement of the country, the influx of an intelligent Anglo-Saxon population, the forward march of civilization and a better standing in the world's esteem.

It will not do for the Legislature to say it is getting late in the session, this measure can wait. The Legislature is called for the purpose of passing measures and enacting laws that are necessary for the life of the nation. It will be a failure in duty for them to adjourn now and go home without doing the chief thing.

Other things can wait. Give us the progressive income tax. A. B. C.

**AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE**

John Cassidy Gives up the Government Lights.

The Legislature Wants Too Much for the Money—Constructed First Telephone Line.

John Cassidy, for the past five years Superintendent of the Government electric light system in Honolulu, tendered his resignation on Saturday morning and

will devote all of his time in future as an electrical manager of the Mutual Telephone Company.

Mr. Cassidy came here from California nearly nineteen years ago to superintend the construction of the first telephone system, having resigned a similar position with a transcontinental telegraph company to accept the one offered him here. The terms of acceptance included a return steamer ticket to San Francisco as he was afraid he would not like the place. He visited Chicago and Eastern cities during the World's Fair season, and made a close study of the latest electrical appliances connected with telephone systems. Several of these were afterward adopted by the telephone company of which he is Superintendent.

Mr. Cassidy's resignation from his position in the Government was due to the act of the Legislature compelling the incumbent to devote all of his time to the duties of that position. He was appointed by the late Harry Mackintosh during the time he was Superintendent of Public Works.

The enterprise displayed by the Philadelphia Press in sending Robert P. Porter to Japan to study the industrial situation there is to be commended. A man better equipped for the task could not be selected. Mr. Porter was Superintendent of the eleventh census of the United States and later served as editor of the New York Press until that paper was taken in hand by Congressman Quinn. Besides being an able writer Mr. Porter's experience in statistical and economic methods will give his work unusual value. This is the first attempt that has been made by any American journal to obtain anything more than a superficial insight into the question of Japanese competition.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**JOHN CASSIDY.**  
(Who resigned as Superintendent of Government Electric Lights.)

**VOICE FROM LIHUE.**

Manager Wolters Objects to Increased Taxes.

DEFENDS HIS PLANTATION.

What Would Honolulu Do Without Returns From Sugar—Why Lihue Stock is Held at High Figure. Personal Taxes Paid by Plantations.

MR. EDITOR:—One of the mysteries of newspaper talk in these islands is the continuous outcry against the sugar plantations, the sugar barons, etc.

How is it possible that Honolulu's newspapers should be in the dark about the importance of the plantations for Honolulu? What are the resources of Honolulu but the plantations? Where would her business, her commerce, be if the sugar plantations could not exist? How childish this talk of the unfailing wealth to be found in sugar plantations for a few happy owners, perhaps rich absentees, whereas in reality for the last four years but a small number of the plantations have paid dividends. A considerable part of them have only been kept above water at the risk of the so-called rich absentees and sugar barons; and during all these years their hundreds of employees and laborers have received their usual salaries and wages, the Government has received her taxes, and Honolulu trade has been kept up.

Kill the sugar industry and you can make pasture grounds of Honolulu.

The raise in the price of sugar this year is indeed a well deserved blessing to the plantations, and I think that Honolulu will also be benefited. But who can guarantee the same good prices for the future? Hence I ask, why should the plantations be taxed higher? If Honolulu needs so much money for electric lights, fire companies, etc., etc., who does she not have her own city government and pay municipal taxes like all the cities of the civilized world? Why shall the country pay for her many improvements? It is another case of Spain and Cuba.

But this is only a digression. My main purpose is to rectify the statement made in several of the newspapers, that the Lihue Plantation Company has not paid her proper share of taxes. If one of the stockholders has seen fit to pay as much as \$235 for one share, no doubt he had his good reasons for doing so—probably a great aloha for the place where he has worked for more than thirty years and which he principally has built up. But the shares as a whole are not worth it at present, and not for a good while to come; and anyhow, so far it has not been the custom to pay taxes according to the quoted value of the stock in the market. The Minister of Finance is on the right track, if he wishes to retain the method of levying taxes on the total income of the plantations, etc. Only in this way will everybody contribute their proper share, no matter as to the fluctuations of stock in the market. (By the way, about four years ago the stock of one prominent plantation on Maui reached \$300 and more, while at the same time the stock of this place only sold at \$100.)

What place pays \$20,000 taxes on a crop of 7,000 tons. As may be seen from the tax returns, on the average not quite 70 cents per ton of sugar has been paid on last year's crop, while this place with \$6,188.14 on 7,000 tons almost paid 90 cents a ton, and the income of Lihue Plantation Company is from its sugar only.

The personal tax of the contract laborers, besides of the German, native and Portuguese day laborers, has also been paid by the plantation.

There is no place that has had to overcome so many obstacles before it was able to produce the crop it does now. Sixty per cent. of the land was rocky, never of any use before to the natives; so rocky that no plow could be put in, and it cost on the average \$100 per acre to clear it. Over a thousand acres have been cleared that way in the course of the years, with painstaking labor, and another thousand acres will have to be cleared in the future. The Government has had and will have its increasing taxes from Lihue according to the increase of the crops, but I do not see why we should pay so much more than any other place. Never has this place been able to pay such fabulous dividends as some plantations on Maui and Hawaii are said to have paid. Never has this place had such returns per acre as we read have been obtained elsewhere. About 12 per cent. of our crop has been destroyed by the borer last year, which pest seems to be on the increase.

Besides improving the land, for which a great percentage of the yearly income has been spent, Lihue Plantation has also spent some \$50,000 for foresting upland and fencing woodlands. Where else has so much been done for this purpose by one plantation? A system of robber economy has been practiced instead on a great many estates. Make hay while the sun shines was the motto. The woodlands were allowed to be ruined by cattle and fires, until now the water supply is falling on many a place. Because Lihue Plantation has taken a different course, has very judiciously thought of protecting these natural resources and is benefited in consequence

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with an ample water supply, does it deserve to be attacked for its prosperity?

Lihue has spent more money on procuring and keeping white laborers than any other place on the islands. Comfortable homes have been built for each white family; gardens, taro and pasture lands have been given to them free of rent, and justly may Lihue be called the "Plantation of Homes."

Fair salaries and wages have been paid to employees and laborers, even during the hard years, and Lihue has succeeded in keeping a stable class of white laborers, a considerable colony of white people, ever since 1882.

The enclosed list shows what number of laborer is employed here at present, besides Asiatics, and we will always try to keep up our white colony, and not grudge the cost.

Respectfully yours,  
C. WOLTERS,  
Manager Lihue Plantation Company.

The list referred to above is as follows:

Number. Av. Rate.  
Salaried ..... 14 ..... \$140.12  
Germans ..... 70 ..... 26.57  
Portuguese ..... 80 ..... 18.75  
Natives ..... 30 ..... 20.00

**THAT MAUI AFFAIR.**

Corrected Statement of Difference Between Two Physicians.

In the Advertiser of April 13th there appeared an article concerning a disagreement between Drs. Raymond and Armitage of Maui. From subsequent information this paper is notified that the following is the correct statement of the affair:

On Friday, April 10th, Dr. Raymond and Mr. Hugh Howell, by invitation of Mrs. Heapy, through Mrs. L. A. Andrews, made a social call on Mrs. Heapy, who was then in the Wailuku Hospital, under charge of Dr. Armitage. While the two gentlemen were conversing with Mrs. Heapy, Dr. Armitage entered the room and brusquely requested them to leave him alone with his patient. His manner was so pointed that Dr. Raymond, as he was leaving the room, said to him, "I would like to speak to you when you are through with your patient." To this Dr. Armitage replied, "What does he mean? I do not speak to the fellow."

Shortly afterward, when Dr. Armitage came out of the room, Dr. Raymond renewed his request. Upon receiving the answer from Dr. Armitage that he had nothing to say to him, and that he was an impudent fellow, he said he would brand Dr. Armitage as a contemptible coward if he would not come into another room and speak to him like a man. Dr. Armitage then asked Dr. Raymond if he wanted a thrashing.

That same evening, shortly before 9 o'clock, Dr. Armitage appeared before Mr. F. W. Carter's house, at which Dr. Raymond was then residing. Dr. Raymond was standing on the inside of the fence and Mr. Carter on the outside. Between Dr. Raymond and Dr. Armitage a few words passed, in which Dr. Armitage threatened to thrash Dr. Raymond if he would not apologize for his conduct, while Dr. Raymond proposed they should settle the matter amicably. Dr. Armitage would not listen to this, however, and again threatened to thrash Dr. Raymond if he would not apologize. Mr. Carter then tried to mediate the parties, but Dr. Armitage insisted upon his threat. Drawing himself up and looking Dr. Raymond squarely in the face he asked him for the last time if he would apologize or take a thrashing, accompanying the threat with a movement of his hand to his hip pocket, as if to take out a whip. At that very moment Dr. Raymond struck him, and again as he scrambled to his feet and attempted to strike at him, delivering both blows while facing his assailant.

Shortly afterward, while Dr. Raymond was standing on the veranda of Mr. Carter's house conversing about the affair, some one was heard approaching. Dr. Raymond, mistaking it in the dark for Mr. McKay, approached to meet him, when Dr. Armitage struck at him with his fist. Dr. Raymond dodged the blow and returned it, knocking Dr. Armitage into the flower beds.

Mr. Carter lead Dr. Armitage away and put him under bond to keep the peace.



## THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH

Independent Order of Odd Fellows  
Natal Day.

GREAT TIME AT SANS SOUCL

Proper Basket Picnic on Saturday—Excellent Arrangements—Place Crowded Until Late at Night—Enjoyable Sports for Children—Dancing.

The Odd Fellows' picnic at Sans Souci on Saturday was one of the pleasantest affairs in the annals of outdoor amusements in Honolulu. For years past it has been the custom to celebrate the anniversary of the order with an enter-

ted themselves in a romp took them home, and in most cases returned to enjoy the dance which began at 8 o'clock. It was learned in a few minutes that provision had not been made for so many and there were not edibles enough to go around. The understanding was that each member should invite two friends to his family. The rule was not followed and that was the only cause for dissatisfaction during the day.

The members were well pleased with everything but that one mistake, and it was decided at the grounds that in the future the anniversary will be observed in picnics instead of indoor entertainments.

The Daughters of Rebekah, a woman's branch of the lodge of Odd Fellows, were very much in evidence at the picnic and did much to entertain the lady friends of the order on the occasion and continued until 11:30 p. m.

At 10 o'clock a long table was spread in the spacious dining room, and as the crowd surged in it dawned upon the grounds.

Following is a list of the officers of the I. O. O. F. lodges in Honolulu:

Excelsior Lodge—Frank E. Nichols, N. G.; L. W. Hough, V. G.; L. L.

## MOKUAWEOWEO LIVELY

Encouraging News for Seekers  
After Wonders.

COLUMNS 500 FEET HIGH.

Visible on All Sides of Hawaii—First Seen by Mate of Waialeale 150 Miles Distant—Eruption Growing in Volume Hourly.

The most authentic news from the vicinity of the eruption came down by the steamer Waialeale which arrived here at daylight Saturday.

Chief Officer Atwater was on watch off Kaunakakai and no-

arrival by a series of earthquakes. But on this occasion her only warning was two slight shakes about 12 p. m.

On the morning of the 21st, when the mountain was clear of clouds, a mighty column of smoke extending thousands of feet into the air was beheld. When night dropped her sable mantle this column suddenly departed, as a mighty flame shooting into the vast expanse above. As the whole scene—wild, terrific, grand, magnificent, burst upon observers it brought fear and tense in its wake, and what is to be the outcome is asked by many who are anxiously awaiting further developments.

This is now the third day and the smoke and reflection does not seem to decrease.

From latest accounts from Kilauea there is hardly any change, but several shocks of earthquake are reported.

## To Cultivate Beet Root.

It is reported upon what appears to be good authority that Claus Spreckels will bring out about 100 families from Germany, to whom he will lease his recently acquired sugar-beet land here. No one will be allowed to farm over 125 acres. The plan pur-

sued in beet culture in Germany will be pursued by them and excellent results are expected to follow.—Salinas (Cal.) Journal.

"How fallacious some of these proverbs are," remarked the sagacious man, indignantly. "Take, for example, that one about there being nothing new under the sun." "Is there anything really new?" said his wife. "Of course there is; don't you read the papers? Don't these X rays enable you to take a man and see right through him?" "Yes, William, dear," she answered gently; "but any woman could do that before X rays were ever thought of."—Washington Star.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup, but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years, and constantly grows in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Look Here!

For prices and then come around and look at the articles quoted. It will surprise you to see how these goods can be sold for the money. It's simply because we are manufacturers and buy only from manufacturers.

## Book Cases

\$3 and Upwards.

OAK TABLES,

\$2 and Upwards.

BABIES' HIGH CHAIRS,

\$3.

Handsome and well-made Solid

Oak and Plush Rockers  
\$4.00.

Curved Seat Swinging Design  
Rockers - - - - \$7.50.  
Ironing Table - - - - \$6.00.

These tables are a folding, take apart and easy adjustable table that when not in use take up little of any space; the board is made to fit sleeves, etc., etc.

## HOPP &amp; CO.

Furniture Dealers,  
CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HONOLULU

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER  
AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 381.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

POWELL'S  
BALSAM OF ANISEED  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the only and most reliable remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs. It is made from the finest and purest ingredients and is guaranteed to cure all coughs, colds, and bronchitis.

COUGHS THE PLEASANTEST REMEDY. LIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

J. F. SCOTT, N. G.  
Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.L. L. LA PIERRE,  
D. D. G. S.F. E. NICHOLS, N. G.  
Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.

tainment in one of the lodge rooms, but as a change the committee decided upon a basket picnic this year, and the affair was a success beyond the expectations of the managers.

As early as 10 o'clock the tram-cars began filling up with men, women and children, loaded down with baskets full to the cover with good things to eat. By 2 o'clock the lawn at Sans Souci was crowded, and among the number were President and Mrs. Dole.

The committee of arrangements had provided for the amusement of the little folks by offering prizes for running, jumping, bike-riding and other sports, into which the youngsters entered with commendable energy. The prizes were of the sort that tempt children to turn themselves inside out to possess, and varied in value from half a dollar to five dollars. C. J. Fisel was chairman of the committee in charge of this part of the celebration, and saw to it that there was a fair field and no favors. Following is a list of the sports and the names of the winners:

First—100-yard dash for boys under 14: First, H. Kube; second, W. Wright; third, Jeff Higgins.

Second—100-yard dash for boys under 14: First, Fred Wright; second, Frank Hughes; third, Wm. Hughes.

Third—100-yard dash for girls under 14: First, Nellie Turner; second, Marion Wright; third, Hilda Wright.

Fourth—50-yard dash for girls under 12: First, Marion Wright; second, Blanche Fisel; third, Nellie Gallagher.

Fifth—50-yard dash for boys under 12: First, Fred Hughes; second, James Kube; third, Wm. Hughes.

Sixth—Bicycle race, from Cunha's to Sans Souci: First, Sam, the Bootblack; second, Jeff Higgins; third, Barnes (fell off before reaching finish).

Seventh—50-yard foot race for small boys: First, F. Schmidt; second, M. Foss; third, H. Loe.

Eighth—Post Office Race: First, Fred Wright; second, Wm. Wright; third, T. Cummins.

Ninth—Foot Office Race, for girls: First, Hilda Myhre; second, Clara Gertz. Tenth—Running High Jump: First, W. Wright; second, Theo Fisel; third, Charles Wolf.

Eleventh—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Nellie Gallagher; second, Blanche Fisel; third, Addie Dow.

Twelfth—Three-legged Race: First, Kube and W. Wright; second, Cummins and Weir; third, W. Hughes and Voelker.

Thirteenth—Bell Race: First, Wm. Wright; second, Tom Cummins.

Fourteenth—50-yard dash for small boys: First, Fred Harrison; second, J. Kube; third, James Herrick.

Fifteenth—50-yard backward race for boys under 15: First, Wm. Hughes; second, James Herrick; third, Fred Wright.

Sixteenth—Babies' race (60 yards): First, Howard Gallagher; second, Bertie Gallagher; third, Charles Dow.

Seventeenth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Abbie Dow; second, Marion Wright; third, Clara Gertz.

Eighteenth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Mabel Potter; second, Annie Dow; third, Blanche Fisel.

Nineteenth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Abbie Dow; second, Agnes Lovell; third, Blanche Fisel.

Twentieth—Rope Skipping Contest, for boys: First, A. Gertz; second, A. Myhre; third, Fred Voelker.

Twenty-first—Boys' Running Race (100 yards): First, Fred Harrison; second, Edward Johnson; third, Jeff Higgins.

Twenty-second—50-yard dash, for girls: First, Marion Wright; second, Hilda Myhre; third, Mary Tolson.

About 5 o'clock the fathers or mothers of the younger children who had in-

La Pierre, Secretary; W. M. Graham, treasurer; Mark N. Kennedy, R. S. N. G.; W. C. Parke, L. S. N. G.; A. D. Marshall, R. S. V. G.; E. D. Crane, L. S. V. G.; Frank McIntyre, Conductor; W. J. White, Warden; George Johnson, Inside Sentinel; Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Chaplain.

Harmony Lodge—J. F. Scott, N. G.; C. T. Rodgers, V. G.; Geo. A. Turner, Secretary; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; J. C. Lorentzen, R. S. N. G.; O. Sorenson, L. S. N. G.; A. G. Silva, R. S. V. G.; J. Wallin, L. S. V. G.; J. L. Dumas, Conductor; C. F. Herriek, Inside Sentinel; W. O. Atwater, Chaplain; Paul Smith, R. S. S.; Paul Voelker, L. S. S.

MRS. A. PETRIE, D. D. S.  
Lodge of Rebekah. (From a Photo.)

L. L. La Pierre is D. D. G. S. of this jurisdiction, the highest officer in the country.

Mrs. Petrie, whose portrait, taken from a photograph, is shown, occupies the same position in the Rebekah degree that Mr. La Pierre does in the other lodges.

## CHANGE IN FREIGHTS.

It Will Attract Trade to the Sound Ports.

Albert L. Morris of Honolulu, brother of George E. Morris, ex-city attorney, and a member of the law firm of Winsor & Morris, is on the Sound on a business trip, says the Seattle Times of March 31. Mr. Morris once lived in Seattle, and was at one time receiving teller of the Seattle national bank. He went from here to the islands in February of last year and established himself in the feed, flour and grain business. He is now in a fair way to make a fortune.

He is a young man and proposes to stay by the new business in the land of his adoption. His visit here at present is to look up sources of supplies and arrange for regular shipments. He does a good deal of shipping away from the islands, but it goes to San Francisco, where the freights are much more reasonable than to the Sound. They are \$2 here, while to San Francisco they are but \$1.

Mr. Morris says that these must be equalized before the Sound can hope for any trade with the islands.

The Mokuaweoweo fever has spread like wildfire, and now every one is anxious to get a look at the fires of that place. The Kinau took to Hawaii a number of people who made up their minds to go up on the day previous to the sailing of that vessel and some only a few minutes prior to time of sailing.

ticed a long narrow streak in the sky over Hawaii. A sailor on board, when his attention was called to it, gave it as his opinion that fire was raging on the mountains, but as the vessel steamed ahead and there was no change the conclusion was reached that Kilauea had broken out afresh.

Next day was spent at Lahaina, and enormous volumes of smoke was seen hanging over the mountain and occasionally shooting in a pyramid skyward. That night the Waialeale was at Kailua and the sight was magnificent. From the summit of Mauna Loa the column seemed to shoot five hundred feet above the summit, and then spread out funnel-shape.

At intervals the column would disappear from view and everything would be dark for a few minutes, when the flame would shoot out with renewed vigor. This supposedly bright flame may have been the reflection of the crater fire on the column of steam at times when the lava was boiling to the surface of the crater.

Officers of the Iwili, which arrived Sunday morning, report the conditions of the eruption nearly the same as when Chief Officer Atwater saw it, but the news is of a character which corroborates the opinion that the fire is in the main crater and has not yet burst from the sides as is the case when a flow occurs. The Iwili visited ports on the windward side of the island while the Waialeale took the leeward of the island and went as far around as Honuapo, from which place the fire was, apparently, the same as when the steamer was on the Kona coast.

As to the probability of an overflow, opinions differ. A gentleman who lived at Naalehu during the flow of 1887 does not believe there will be a flow because at the last one he says that the mountain shook for several days before the fire appeared, and when it belched forth it was on the side, while this time there has been no severe shock and the lava will probably boil in the crater until it disappears as mysteriously and suddenly as it came.

A scientific man who has studied volcanoes believes the shaking will come when the lava boils to the top of the crater. He believes that the Hall will bring down reports of severe shocks.

## AS SEEN FROM KAU.

Graphic Description of First View. One Slight Shock.

PAHALA (Kau, Hawaii), April 24.—On the night of the 20th inst. fire appeared in the crater of Mokuaweoweo.

It is generally Pele's custom when making her appearance in Mokuaweoweo to announce her



—\$2.50 to \$6.50—

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## What Do You Want?

WE KNOW! You want to make money, of course. So do we. But how? USE OUR SHOES. HUMPH! That is what the other fellow says. Well, let him say it. We MEAN it, and will prove it—give us the opportunity.

Nobody ever accused us of copying anybody.

"PRINCESS."

—\$3.00 to \$4.50—



## What Is It?

IS IT

HENRY CLAY,  
BOCK & CO.,  
LA AFRICANA,  
VERA CRUZ,  
OWL, or  
MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

## Hollister &amp; Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and  
Smokers' Articles.For Twenty  
Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.



## H. S. TREGLOAN &amp; SON.



## MONEY SAVING PLANS.

Senate Conference Committee  
Favor Retrenchment.

REPORT READ ON FRIDAY.

Short Sessions in Both Houses—Duty on  
Light California Wines—Cannot be  
Removed—Bills Referred to Com-  
mittees—Adjourned Till Monday.Senate met at 10 a. m., and after  
prayer by Chaplain Peck the Act to  
amend "an Act relating to duties on  
legacies, bequests and inheritances"  
was taken up. Senator Kaibane in  
the chair. Act read first time and under  
suspension of rules was read second  
time by title.Under suspension of the rules Sena-  
tor Brown from the Conference Com-  
mittee read the following report:"Your committee of conference beg  
leave to report that they met the House  
Committee on Conference on the sev-  
eral items of the salary and pay-rolls  
appropriation bill and report as follows:  
"The Conference Committee recom-  
mends the concurrence by the Senate  
with the following items referred to  
them, same having been agreed to by  
the Conference Committee of both  
Houses:"First—That the title to the bill be  
as amended by the House, the same be-  
ing required by Subdivision 6 of Arti-  
cle 70 of the Constitution."Second—Salary of Deputy Marshal  
pass at \$3,600, and additional salary of  
Deputy Marshal for January, February,  
March and April, 1896, \$100."Third—Salary of Deputy Sheriff at  
Hawaii at \$3,400."Fourth—Salary of Deputy Sheriff at  
Maui, \$2,400."Fifth—Pay of police of Kauai at  
\$15,000."Sixth—Pay of jailors, guards and  
lunas of prisoners, \$55,000."Seventh—Pay of Secretary and sub-  
agent of Land Commission, \$4,200."Eighth—Additional salary Secretary  
and sub-agent Fifth Land District for  
January, February, March and April,  
1896, \$100."Ninth—Salary of first assistant clerk  
\$4,200."Tenth—Strike out the item "Addi-  
tional salary of first assistant clerk for  
January, February, March and April,  
1896, \$33.32.""Eleventh—Salary of second assist-  
ant clerk, \$3,000."Twelfth—Additional salary of sec-  
ond assistant clerk for January, Febru-  
ary, March and April, 1896, \$100."Thirteenth—Salary of third assist-  
ant clerk, \$2,400."Fourteenth—Salary of clerk of land  
records and copying patents, \$1,800."Fifteenth—Salary of Deputy Regis-  
trar and copyist, \$3,000."Sixteenth—Additional salary of Deputy  
Registrar and copyist for January,  
February, March and April, 1896, \$100."Seventeenth—Salary of Road Super-  
visor, Honolulu, \$4,200."Eighteenth—Additional salary of  
Road Supervisor for January, Febru-  
ary, March and April, 1896, \$100."Nineteenth—Electric light regular  
pay-roll—One inspector at \$125 per  
month and that he devote the whole of  
his time to the care of the Government  
electric light plant."Dynamo men—One at \$80 and one  
at \$65 per month; one lineman at \$65  
per month; one station keeper at \$55  
per month and two trimmers at \$55  
each."Additional pay-roll—Superintendent  
electric light works for January,  
February, March and April, \$300."Recapitulation—Attorney-General's  
department, \$380,420; Interior Depart-  
ment, \$29,980.CECIL BROWN.  
F. S. LYMAN."On motion of Senator McCandless the  
report was adopted.President Kaibane appointed the  
following members as a committee to  
examine Government buildings, Hol-  
stein, Lathrop, Hocking, Baldwin and  
Homer.Minister Damon stated in answer to  
Senator Schmidt's question regarding  
the admission of California light wines  
free from duty, that such action could  
not be. The loss to the Government  
would amount to something like \$15-  
000, and besides all countries must be  
treated alike.

Adjourned at 10:45 until Monday.

House of Representatives.

When the House was called to order  
yesterday morning it was very evident  
that all of the Representatives present  
were just in the right mood for work,  
but as luck would have it there was  
very little of that necessary article to  
be done, so the Representatives did  
what they had to do with as much show  
as possible. This took them, counting  
recesses and all, a little over three-  
quarters of an hour.Rep. Bond reported for the Printing  
Committee that House Bill No. 24 had  
been printed. The same committee  
asked for further time on House Bill  
No. 19. Granted.Speaker Naone announced the re-  
ceipt of a communication from Rep.  
Richards asking the permission of the  
House for an eight days' leave of ab-  
sence. He said he had neglected to ask  
the House on the previous day. When  
the communication was read Rep. Rich-  
ards was speeding away in the direc-  
tion of Hilo on the Kinau.Senate Bill No. 8 announced on the  
order of the day, but no items had been  
reported on.Rep. Rycroft made a motion to lay  
the bill aside. He thought the Tax billwould probably change its whole ap-  
pearance.Rep. Kamaucha moved to take up  
second reading of House Bill No. 24,  
relating to unlawful sexual intercourse  
and the provision of remedies for the  
evils arising therefrom. Referred to  
the select committee having other kind-  
red matters under consideration.House took a five minutes' recess at  
10:20 a. m.Rep. Robertson presented the report  
of the Conference Committee as read in  
the Senate.Report laid on the table to be con-  
sidered with the bill.House adjourned at 10:45 a. m. until  
10 a. m. Monday.KATE FIELD INTERESTED.  
Will Not Return to Honolulu Be-  
fore the 1st of June.Kate Field, writing from Hilo  
under date of April 23d, states  
that she has been to Puna and the  
volcano and intends starting out  
on a trip around the island, stop-  
ping over night at the houses of  
planters or natives.Miss Field has become deeply  
interested in the sights and  
sounds of the outside districts,  
and does not anticipate returning  
to Honolulu before the 1st of  
June. She will then take in Maui  
and Kanai, unless called home to  
take up work in connection with  
the Presidential election.

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

How it Helped the Haskell Family.

Father, Mother and Daughter all Profit  
by It—A Peculiar Case.Experience is a great educator, and  
when one comes to know a thing by  
experience he knows it thoroughly.Experience has taught Philip J. Has-  
kell of this city that good health is es-  
sential to enjoyment of life. It hasalso taught him, as well as thousands  
of residents of other towns and cities,  
that the intrinsic excellencies pos-  
sessed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for  
Pale People are such that they will in-  
sure good health by imparting richnessto the blood and restoration to shat-  
tered nerves.Mr. Haskell resides at the corner of  
Verona and Lake streets, Oneida, N. Y.,  
and by occupation is a carpenter.When interviewed by a reporter at his  
pleasant home he lapsed into a remi-  
nent mood and narrated his experi-  
ence in a way that would go far to-  
ward dispelling discredence in the re-  
cital of a more mythical story. His

declaration, in substance, is as follows:

"I am now fifty-two years old, and  
during the greater part of my life I  
have been sorely afflicted with catarrh  
of the stomach. This disease continued  
to make inroads upon my health,  
threatening to entirely incapacitate mefor labor, until it was with the great-  
est difficulty that I pursued a liveli-  
hood. Before removing to this city and  
while residing in Napanee, Canada, I  
learned of Dr. Williams' great remedy,  
but did not employ it until about five  
years ago. At that time I was at work  
on the Devereaux block, and was  
suffering from a general breaking down  
of my nervous system, palpitation of  
the heart following the slightest over-  
exertion. Physicians and their treat-  
ment afforded me no relief; in fact they  
seemed to make matters worse. I had  
to do something, and that without fur-  
ther delay. Pink Pills were suggested,  
and with little faith I began their use,  
closely following the prescribed direc-  
tions. Immediately relief came to me,  
and after continuing the treatment un-  
til about a year ago I stopped it—a well  
man, my physical condition then being  
the best it had ever been. I believe I  
now need 'toning up' a little, and shall  
again employ this remedy."Mrs. Haskell also experienced allevi-  
ation from impaired health by using  
Pink Pills. After seeing the remarkable  
results obtained by her husband, and  
mindful of her own weakened con-  
dition, she began taking the remedy  
and was soon able to perform her house-  
hold duties, which had devolved to a  
great extent upon others during her  
continued illness. To use her own  
words, she was "advanced in age about  
twenty-five years," and now she con-  
gratulates herself upon her youthful  
appearance, notwithstanding her can-  
did statement of being fifty-three years  
old.Miss Daisy, the accomplished daugh-  
ter of Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, a young  
lady barely out of her teens, is also a  
beneficiary of experience in using Pink  
Pills. Suffering from a similar malady  
to that which long beset her father, she  
employed the same remedy, and is to-  
day highly elated with the pleasing  
results of the judicious use of Pink  
Pills by both herself and her parents.The testimony of these people, well  
known to Oneidans, cannot be ques-  
tioned; yet should there exist a belief  
against knowledge, there is ample op-  
portunity to cross-question the relators.  
As a parting salutation to the reporter  
the family united in the declaration:"You can't write it too strong," which  
stands out boldly in support of the ex-  
perience of others who have employed  
a specific that is not followed in use  
by ill effects.An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills shows that they contain in a con-  
densed form all the elements necessary  
to give new life and richness to the  
blood and restore shattered nerves.They are an unfailing specific for such  
diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial  
paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica,  
neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous head-  
ache, palpitation of the heart, all forms  
of weakness, either in male or female,  
and all diseases resulting from vitiated  
humors in the blood.Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by  
Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents  
for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers  
in medicine.

## OUR MAUI NEWS LETTER

Society Matters on the Second  
Island.

MOKUAWEOWEO'S FIERCE FIRES.

Visitors From the States—Labor Agent  
Leaves for China—Injured Man Im-  
proving Under Dr. Raymond's Care.  
Moonshiners—Spirits Captured.MAUI, April 25.—The April  
meeting of the literary society was  
held last evening at the residence  
of Dr. Aiken of Paia. A large  
number of people from the sur-  
rounding villages attended this  
most popular social function. The  
chief event of the evening's enter-  
tainment was a comedy in two  
acts entitled "A Rice Pudding." The  
dramatis personae were:John Richards.....W. Nichol  
Dr. Thivatte (a young physician)....  
Mrs. Richards (young wife of Rich-  
ards).....Miss Millie Beckwith  
Marion (younger sister of Richards)....  
Miss Nellie Smith  
Ellen O'Shaughnessy (a cook).....  
Mrs. S. E. TaylorSeveral pleasing violin solos by  
Morris Beckwith filled in the  
time between acts. Directly after  
the comedy Miss Beckwith and  
Mr. Nicol appeared in the charac-  
ters of an old couple, while the  
former sang with proper feeling  
that old and favorite song of Jen-  
ny Lind, "John Anderson, My  
Jo." The entertainment was most  
successful in every respect.On Tuesday evening, the 21st, a  
farewell party was given by Mrs.  
P. J. Aiken in honor of Misses  
Elowers and Rea, who depart to-  
day for their California homes after  
a visit of several weeks on  
Maui. It was a "salmagundi"  
evening, the entertainment being  
of the progressive order and con-  
sisted of five different games—forty-  
two, jacks, straws, authors, did-  
dle-dewinks and logomachy.During Friday evening, the  
17th, a pleasing party was given  
by Mrs. J. W. Colville at her beau-  
tiful Paia residence. The twenty-  
five guests were happily enter-  
tained by the ever popular, pro-  
gressive game of forty-two.Mrs. Heapy of Wailuku has  
been in Malulani Hospital suffer-  
ing from a broken arm.William Kinney, the victim of  
the Spreckelsville accident, is still  
doing well. Dr. Raymond has had  
sole charge of the case from the  
beginning.During the 20th a slight shock  
of earthquake was experienced at  
Ulupalakua. Fire and smoke on  
Hawaii has been recently seen  
from Captain Makee's plantation.  
Mesdames Colville, Loveland  
and Lindsay depart today for a  
brief visit to the mountain house  
at Kaili.Inspector Townsend is doing  
Maui with quick dispatch. During  
the week he has visited Ke-  
alahou, Keokee, Ulupalakua, Ma-  
kena and some schools in Wailu-  
ku district.Two doctors, Miss Green and  
Miss May Green of New York  
have been guests at Maunaloa  
Seminary during the week. They  
have visited Haleakala and Iao.Awana, a prominent Chinese  
merchant of Makawao, recently  
departed for China in order to  
ship laborers for a Maui planta-  
tion.The army worm has attacked  
Hamakualoa, Makawao.

Weather—Pleasant and dry.

A tunnel for water is being  
made by the Hamakua Ditch Co.  
at Kaili. It is to connect two  
gulches 1300 feet apart; 1050 feet  
has already been completed.On Tuesday night, the 21st,  
Deputy Sheriff King surprised a  
party of moonshiners in far Koo-  
la of Hana district. Four stills,  
forty or fifty gallons of okolehau  
and the four Chinese proprietors  
were captured. The Chinamen  
were taken in the act of distilling  
their contraband liquor.Measles are breaking out here  
and there in different parts of  
Maui.Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and  
Diarrhoea Remedy.This is the best medicine in the world  
for bowel complaints. It acts quickly  
and can always be depended upon.  
When reduced with water it is pleasant  
to take. Try it, and like many others  
you will recommend it to your friends.  
For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle  
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,  
Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian  
Islands."Success"  
IS THE  
PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-  
poll Stone which does not receive into  
its pores the filth and germs it extracts  
and which is always the same, no  
matter how long in use.Second—The action of the filter  
downward, from an upper to a lower  
jar, passes the water, drop by drop,  
through the air, restoring the oxygen  
thereby which the water may have lost  
from stagnation, confinement, or other-  
wise, and imparting to it freshness of  
taste, sparkle and vitality.Third—Its action is as rapid as is  
consistent with efficacy. A too rapid  
filtering does not wholly remove im-  
purities.Fourth—Every part is accessible for  
cleaning, and without laborious effort.  
Thorough cleanliness is the chief re-  
quisite of any good filter.Fifth—The jars being made either of  
stoneware or porcelain insures water  
being kept pure and uncontaminated  
after being filtered.Sixth—Stoneware for those who de-  
sire an efficient yet low-priced filter,  
and the finest porcelain, decorated to  
suit, enables the SUCCESS to accom-  
modate itself to the wants of all in  
the matter of price.Seventh—Its construction admits  
also of its capacity being adapted to  
suit the wants of all, from the indi-  
vidual tourist to the largest hotel or  
laundry.Since introducing the Success Filter,  
we have sold a large number of  
them, and they give perfect satisfac-  
tion.This cut shows a sectional view of the  
STONEWARE FILTER,  
Styles 1 and 2.Set up ready for  
use. There are  
two crocks, each  
of four gallons  
capacity—an up-  
per one holding  
the Filter Block  
as shown, and a  
lower one, which  
can be used as a  
water cooler, if  
desired.The block is  
four inches in  
diameter by the  
same in height,  
and is hollowed  
out inside.This fits on a metal  
tube, which  
fastens by means  
of the nut, shown  
in separate cut, to  
bottom of Filter  
Jar. Block can  
be lifted off tube,  
cleaned and re-  
placed in two minutes,  
and with no trouble  
at all. Water passes  
from outside of block,  
through the walls into the hollow chamber,  
and from thence, by means of the Drip  
Tube, into the lower receptacle.STYLE 1.  
Best Dark-Glazed StonewareFamily size, as shown with an upper and  
lower jar, each of four gallons capacity.  
Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and  
bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple  
capacity).STYLE 2.  
Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of  
E. O. HALL & SON,  
AGENTS.Ask for  
SWEET  
MOMENTS  
CIGARETTES

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Potash  
and Ammonia,Separately or in Compounds. In quan-  
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agents of the above company are prepared  
to insure risks against fire on Stone and  
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise  
stored therein on the most favorable  
terms. For particulars apply at the office  
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.General Insurance Company for Sea, River and  
Land Transport of Goods.Having established an agency at Hono-  
lulu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-  
signed General Agents are authorized to  
take risks against the dangers of the sea  
at the most reasonable rates and on the  
most favorable terms.F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Company  
OF BERLIN.The above Insurance Companies have  
established a General Agency here, and the  
undersigned, General Agents, are author-  
ized to take risks against the dangers of  
the seas at the most reasonable rates and  
on the most favorable terms.

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panies 101,650,000

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North German Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the company and re-  
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Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies 35,000,000

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Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,  
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-  
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,  
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or  
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,  
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0  
3—Fire Funds 2,410,000 7 3  
3—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,359,821 18 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and  
Life Departments are free from liability in  
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Begg to announce to his friends and the  
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under the immediate supervision of a com-  
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Cigars, Pipes and  
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Celebrated Billiard TablesConnected with the establishment, where  
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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 28, 1896.

It is reported that the Attorney General is preparing a curfew act, and that the night of the small hoodlum is doomed. It will prove a most excellent regulation and one of the most needed pieces of legislation that have been presented to the present Legislature.

"Sibyl" presents, in this issue, many interesting and valuable hints for the consideration of the women of the country, and the men as well. Her suggestion of a 9 o'clock curfew for the benefit of the children of Honolulu is one that ought to receive more than passing attention from our law makers. What has proved a boon to the city of Oakland would be a God-send to Honolulu.

The Port Angeles (Wis.) Courier says: "If two United States naval officers saw a Honolulu doctor insult an American flag at a dinner party without calling him down, they are made of different material from their brother officers. The story must be incomplete in some quarter."

Much to the regret of the American colony in Hawaii the story is not incomplete in some quarter.

Notwithstanding that the country may be regarded as harping on an old string, we would suggest that some of our worthy solons present an annexation resolution during the present session of the Legislature. While it is highly improbable that the annexation question will come before the United States Congress at this session, it will be well to let the American law makers know before they go home for the Presidential fight that the people of Hawaii are anxiously and hopefully watching their movements.

A prominent writer has put a damper on the aspirations of the new woman by telling her that if she ascends to the plane of the masculine gender she must do it at the expense of her personal beauty. Her nose will grow red and pointed and her elbows sharp; in fact she will lose many of the more effective and much sought for charms, both physical and mental, that are now the blessing of womanhood. Possibly this is the reason why some of the advocates of new womanism never had these charms to start with. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

A suggestion has been made in the States that in all the large cities skidagraphic institutions should be equipped to which physicians and surgeons could send patients, and where, under their direction, cathode pictures of the desired portion of the body might be prepared. Just as a physician now writes a prescription which is sent to the druggist to be compounded. The idea might be, with advantage, followed up here, and an outfit be purchased for the hospital. There can already be no doubt of the utility of the Röntgen discovery, and we, who are ever anxious to be in the van of progress, should have the advantage of the discovery as soon as possible. We have plenty of bright scientific medical men who can handle the process with effect.

## PETTY LICENSES.

State Senator Perrin has set the Iowa Legislature to thinking by introducing a bill which provides for a license on alcohol consumers. Should his bill become a law, no citizen of the State will be allowed to obtain liquor over a bar who is unable to show a document stating that he has been duly licensed to obtain drinks across the bar in the regular manner. The license costs two dollars a year, and any saloon keeper selling to a person without a license is liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offense. Another provision is that if a protest is filed by any relative over fourteen years of age, the license may be refused. Senator Perrin has hit upon a decidedly unique method of stamping out the liquor habit, although we doubt very much whether any State in the American Union will pass any such law. If our present system of license is to be continued such a law would just fit Hawaii. We cannot say that we heartily approve such a measure, except for its good moral effect, but there is quite as much, if not more, justice in it as there is in placing a premium upon every line of legitimate business in the country. Of course the argument would immediately be made that a man has an inalienable right to pour whisky down his throat if he wants to. If, however, a man cannot engage in business without paying an advance price for the liberty, there is no reason in the wide

world why he should not pay tribute for the continuance of an evil habit that has wrought more harm than any other in the category of sin and iniquity. Placing our population at 100,000, we can safely say that 50,000 indulge more or less often in a social glass. Seekers after larger national income might well devote their attention to the \$100,000 that might be derived from this source, rather than spend their time pondering over how much money can be squeezed out of the small merchant before he has had even an opportunity to count his income. The theory of our present petty licensing is all wrong from beginning to end, but if we must continue the system, let us have a little more benefit, be consistent and let no one escape.

## PROGRESS, THE WATCHWORD.

Today the question of the loan bills will come up for discussion in the Senate. These bills will doubtless meet with opposition from the party which represents the six per cent. bondholders, but they should meet with the honest support of all who are desirous of decreasing our interest account and putting ourselves in a position to enable the Minister of Finance to find the means for carrying on our improvements. To talk of \$500,000 as the limit of the loan, which is the desire of the majority committee report, is, to our mind, simply childish. At least double that sum will be required for productive public works during the next two years. We can go on waiting and waiting till those who are grey-headed now are laid in the grave, and those whose heads are decked with curls have changed the color of their locks to grey, and nothing will be done but a little leak-stopping. If the broad policy of general improvement is to be carried out, let it be carried out now, and not waste another two years, and then goodness knows how many years on top of that, before attempting anything. The policy of letting things slide is suicidal. We believe there are those amongst us who are veritable Rip Van Winkles. We do not grudge them their sleep. Let them slumber peacefully, but do not let them insist that we all should join them in their slumbers. The party of progress must be to the fore, and the sleepy conservative element should be informed that a young country like this is awake and must keep awake if it is to hold its own in the race for material progress.

## ANNEXATION.

In a speech to the Mississippi Congress the Hon. Hugh Craig made an address upon the Hawaiian question, which contains some excellent arguments for annexation. He pointed out how important our commerce was. That of our shipping ninety per cent. was owned by San Francisco men; that our island coasters and most of our freight carriers have been constructed in San Francisco, Cook's Bay, Humboldt or Puget Sound. That ninety-eight per cent. of our exports have gone to and seventy-six per cent. of our imports have come from the United States. That the arrangements of Hawaii are similar to those of the United States. That the religion of the bulk of the people is the same; that our children go to the colleges and universities of the United States, while the school system is modeled upon the lines of the free schools of the Great Republic.

Hugh Craig in this speech hit the nail on the head. The civilization, the religion, the commerce, the language and the education of these islands has come almost entirely from the United States. We are really, practically, a portion of California. How very different are these islands from Cuba. There the language is alien, the business methods alien, the population bred and educated in Latin and not Anglo-Saxon civilization. And yet there are people who strongly advocate the annexation of that island; but every word written in favor of the annexation of Cuba tells with redoubled force when applied to Hawaii. The time cannot be now far distant when the statesmen of the United States will decide that there must be an additional star on the banner of the Republic, and that that star shall represent Hawaii!

## INCOME TAX.

From Representative Winston's bill he evidently intends to exempt incomes of \$2,000 from taxation. We think this exemption far too high. It is very difficult to estimate what the income of the people of this country is, but the mass of the people may be quite sure have incomes of less than \$2,000. We are decidedly of opinion that \$600 should be the limit of exemption. In England the limit is £150, in Japan, as stated in these columns a few days ago, the limit is \$300. The \$600 which we advocate seems a proper mean, and it must be borne in mind that \$600 is the qualification for a voter for nobles. It is not just that a fair average income should not be taxed. Exempting \$2,000 per annum would exempt most of the government employees ex-

cept the heads of departments and we believe that those gentlemen, so employed, should pay their fair average of taxation. Among the school teachers only two would be taxed. But we would have the rate for incomes up to \$2,000 a light one, which is say one per cent. and the rate upon incomes over \$2,000 at least three per cent. As the bill puts it a \$4,000 income would pay three per cent. and that we think very high, while three per cent. on an income of \$20,000 would be a mere bagatelle.

The provisions of the bill with regard to corporations are to the point. They effectually make it dangerous to give fraudulent or false returns, and more, if a corporation refuses to give up its books for inspection, its income will be calculated to the best ability of the assessor and 100 per cent. added. This will cause people to be very careful how they refuse.

By the change proposed the seventy-nine corporations in Hawaii which paid in taxes \$85,378.39 last year according to the table in the report of the Minister of Finance would next year pay close on to \$162,000 or very nearly double what they do now, but our estimate of the net income is probably too small. We have figured the net income from sugar alone at \$5,400,000. We have purposely put the amount low because it shows with more startling clearness how necessary it is for us to have a change in the tax law.

## REFUNDING.

The Senate committee have not covered themselves with glory over the loan bills. The majority say that "the greater part of the bonds now issued are held here, and consequently the money collected as interest is spent here. In the event of consolidation of the whole debt . . . the interest would be sent away and would thus be a continual drain upon the country." And in the very next sentence they say, "a consolidation of the public debt . . . should take place some time, but the matter should be more looked into."

If consolidation is going to be a drain upon the country now, we fail to see how it is going to be less of a drain a couple of years hence. The argument does not hang together. If it is a disadvantage now, how is it going to be an advantage then, and yet they consider it an advantage for they say "it will be a great saving of interest to the country." However, they are willing that a loan of \$500,000 should be made here at the 6 per cent. rate of interest. We will venture to say that if such a bill is brought into the Senate, the senators won't know their bond bill when it is returned to them from the House.

Mr. Schmidt, in the minority report, makes a very clear argument and his remark that "although favoring Hawaiian investors, no terms can be made which will be solely beneficial to these parties" hits the nail on the head.

## THE TRUST, NOT HAWAII.

The last effusion on the reciprocity treaty in the San Francisco Chronicle indicates clearly that our California contemporary has launched forth into a campaign to do what it can to injure our trade relations with the United States and, if possible, to finally educate its constituents to an open opposition to the continuance of the treaty. The arguments advanced by the Chronicle are entirely unworthy of such a supposedly able journal, and tend to a complete misrepresentation of the friendly attitude of the merchants of this country. While we shall give a more detailed attention to the statements made by the Chronicle, there are certain glaring errors made in the course of its attack upon this country that are immediately apparent to any person who will take the time to run over the facts and figures given in the report of our customs department.

The Chronicle says that before the treaty was made San Francisco was promised all kinds of prosperity in consequence of increased trade with Hawaii, also that San Francisco sugar was to be cheaper. It is claimed that the prosperity has not been forthcoming and that the people of California pay as much for their sugar as they ever did.

We have not the figures at hand showing what proportion of our imports come from San Francisco, but if the Pacific Coast does not profit by Hawaiian trade we would like to know what section of this mundane spheroid does. Does it amount to nothing that 72.14 per cent. of the merchandise brought into this country comes from Pacific Coast ports? If California people have to pay as much for their sugar as New York citizens, the Chronicle must look nearer home than Hawaii to remedy the evil. If the United States will allow refined sugars to enter its ports free of duty we do not doubt that Hawaii can give our friends across the water a few points in "cheaper sugar for the common people."

Again the Chronicle claims "that the

sugar men who govern the islands oppose reciprocity with American exporters largely for their private gain as partners in Honolulu commission houses." We have no hesitancy in pronouncing that statement as absolutely false. Could a vote of the "sugar men" and the Hawaiian merchants be taken today upon the reciprocity treaty, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of absolute free trade with the United States. The principal trouble with a good many people of this country seems to be that they are afraid to reconsider the reciprocity treaty for our ever-present enemies in the United States would combine forces and seize upon the opportunity to put an end to the treaty. Should the United States open negotiations with a view to obtaining more liberal terms from Hawaii, we do not consider that any opposition would be experienced from this end of the line.

So far as the price of sugar to California consumers and the shipment of Hawaiian sugars around the Horn is concerned there is not an item in the Chronicle's whole tale of woe that cannot be remedied by the Sugar Trust, an organization born in and carefully nursed by the United States. We are informed that there is an impression among some members of Congress that the sugar trust controls the Hawaiian Islands. We will not attempt a discussion of this proposition at this time, but we believe that this impression will be found to be at the bottom of the Chronicle's attack upon this country. We would suggest, however, that if our friends want cheaper refined sugar and less raw sugar shipped around the Horn they will do well to improve the conditions in their own country, break the power of a monopoly which is an American institution before wandering to these islands to make trouble.

## A SANITARIUM.

The establishment of a sanitarium on these islands has often been talked of and as often it has come to naught. With a climate such as ours, it is a wonder that some specialist and capitalist has not pounced upon the islands as a health resort. The success of the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, has practically made that city. A big sanitarium well fitted up and managed will bring hundreds of people to our shores. And these people would spend a large sum of money yearly among the merchants and business men of this country.

We understand that an agent of the gentleman who owns the Battle Creek sanitarium is in the city looking up a location for a sanitarium, to be run on similar lines, here. In this every business man is directly interested and the agent should have every facility given to him to encourage him in reporting favorably of the enterprise.

Such a sanitarium would probably be situated at Waikiki. A suggestion of Waianae or the Kona has been made, but in each case the answer has been that the places are too quiet. A person who is sick does not care to be buried alive before his time. Therefore we may feel assured that if the sanitarium is built at all, it will be built in the vicinity of Honolulu. Patients who are convalescing need amusement of various kinds and this can only be obtained in and about a city. Once let the tide set in and Honolulu and the Islands will soon become celebrated as a health resort. But we must be up and doing for ourselves. The pear won't drop into our mouths, we must put out our hands to take it.

## TAXING PLANTATIONS.

Although we gladly give space to Manager Wolters of Lihue plantation, it must be admitted that we fail to see just what he is driving at. If any attacks have been made upon Lihue plantation, they have yet to be heard of in this office. It is with unalloyed pleasure that congratulations are extended to Manager Wolters and others connected with the plantation for the manner in which they have harbored their white colony, endeavored to preserve the natural resources of their district and bring waste land under cultivation.

Mr. Wolters must labor under some sort of an hallucination if he thinks that the people and the newspapers of Honolulu do not recognize the importance of the sugar plantations. In fact, their value is fully appreciated, and that is why an attempt is being made to equalize the tax burdens of the country. This paper has not nor does it intend to single out one plantation and say that that corporation is not paying as large a tax as it ought. Neither has the stock quotation been advanced as an argument. The reason why the sugar plantation has cut such a prominent figure in the consideration of the tax law is as clear as daylight if anyone will take the trouble to look over the review of the tax returns given by the Minister of Finance. There it is pointed out that corporations pay

a smaller proportion of the taxes than do individuals. Nearly all of the sugar interests come under the head of corporations. No one with any thought for the welfare of the country wants to tax the sugar plantations out of existence, but it is desired that corporations, whether they represent sugar plantations or taro patches, pay their share in this taxation partnership of the commonwealth.

Mr. Wolters puts forward the oft repeated argument that the plantation pays the personal tax realized from the plantation laborers. This is very good. The country wouldn't get as much money if it didn't have the laborers. But we are seeking information. Is the question of the personal tax of the laborer taken into consideration when he is paid his yearly stipend? Does the personal tax come gratis from the plantation? Who is it that finally pays the fiddler in this case? Nothing should be held back in this taxation discussion, and if by reason of their coming under the head of corporations the sugar plantations are being misrepresented and abused, the country ought to be made cognizant of the facts as soon as possible.

## ANNEXATION.

President Cleveland, in 1886, in his message to Congress, cited his reasons for a close and quick connection with Hawaii, and, as Hugh Craig says, the reasons are a hundred-fold stronger today than they were at that date. In connection with a renewal of the reciprocity treaty the President said:

"I express the unhesitating conviction that the enlargement of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, these islands are virtually an outpost for American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. Any proposition to abrogate this treaty would, in my opinion, be most unadvisable. The paramount influence that we have acquired there, once relinquished, can only with difficulty be regained, and a valuable ground of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. The importance of telegraphic communication should not be overlooked."

Again, on December 3d, 1888, Mr. Cleveland wrote: "In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded along our Pacific borders, no feature presents recommendations for Congressional action greater than the establishment of communication by sub-marine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States creates a national inter-dependency and a mutual comity of interest."

These were the views eight years ago. The position has only been intensified. This place is American in fact and should be so in law. It is all very well to talk of the "phantom of annexation," but the "phantom" is a very substantial entity. Though annexation has not come yet, assuredly it will come. Lord Palmerston, in the fifties, foresaw it when he said: "The time is not far distant when the natural course of events and the close commercial relations between the Hawaiian Government and the United States will make them (the Hawaiian Islands) an integral portion of the American system, either in the shape of annexation or of an American protectorate."

The time that so astute a politician as Lord Palmerston foresaw has now come, and we feel confident that it will be no two years that will pass before the question of annexation will be settled in the affirmative. There are some weak-kneed ones in the country, and some traitors to the cause, but the results are certain. Whether there be weak-kneed or whether there be traitors, the march of events is sure and annexation or protectorate is sure. Meanwhile, as has been urged before in these columns, our Government must be so carefully conducted that when we join the Republic we come with full, not with empty, hands.

## KILLING THE REFUNDING BILL.

The Senate, or at least seven members of it, has done itself proud. The sentence may be ungrammatical, but it is to the point. Their action may have been eminently unpatriotic, may have been aimed at only keeping the dollars of interest in certain pockets, but it is also to the point. It has killed bills 18 and 19.

We have criticised Mr. Damon's financial policy in certain lines, but we do not propose to come now with any "we told you so."

Minister Damon in his funding bill had evidently thought out the question that was before him and the whole country. He saw a chance, it was more than a chance, it was almost a certainty, of reducing the interest on the debt of the country, and also, at very small expense, say \$20,000 a year, getting \$1,000,000 additional to carry on the very largely needed public works of this country.

Now let us look the situation squarely in the face. The Senators, or rather three senators and their following of four, saw this. Bills 18 and 19 provide for a chance of a lower rate of interest than six per cent. The prospects of the sugar crop are advancing with each mail that comes in. Cuba's crop, thanks to her insurgents, will be almost nil, and the island cannot recover for at least two years. We shall have among half a dozen of us \$750,000 surplus cash to invest, after paying every desire our hearts can wish. We shall even have \$50,000 more, but we won't talk of it. For the \$750,000 we can get six per cent., and the balance we will take four per cent. or even two and a half per cent. for. It is well to look for a rainy day. So they killed bills 18 and 19, and have kept bills 20 and 21 alive because those provide for a loan, and the country need not be afraid but that that loan—that six per cent. loan—will be taken up here.

The arguments made against the bills were trivial. Under the monarchy Senator Brown said \$75,000 had mysteriously disappeared. There were many other large sums that disappeared under that regime. He further said that the "people want a home loan." Now, as far as the "people" are concerned, all they want is a cheap loan. We have very little doubt that if the Government asked for a twelve per cent. loan the "people" (which read capitalists) would be very glad to withdraw large sums of money invested abroad and to re-invest them in Hawaii. Senator Brown said that he was convinced that no bonds of less than 50 years should be issued. This is exactly what the Minister of Finance proposed in bill 18. As for Senator Brown's fears about annexation, we do not think it is necessary for him to sit up nights nursing them. We should recommend the Senator to sleep comfortably, if he can.

With regard to Senator McCandless, we must agree with Minister Damon, a man down a well cannot see above the rim. As far as we can judge, Senator McCandless has kept down at the bottom of his well and has had a speaking tube up to the bondholders above. What the Senator heard we cannot say. But Senator McCandless is now famed for being able to act on a whisper.

The progressive element was bulldozed by the men who desire to keep things as they are. A certain portion of them became afraid and were willing to compromise on funding the London loan. Funding the London loan is a very nice little sop. Let the London people get 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent., but for gracious sake let the Hawaiian bondholder keep his six per cent. for two years longer. The howl from these gentlemen whose toes are trodden on is very dismal indeed.

We were sorry not to have heard the voice of Senator Wilcox on this matter. He is a large bondholder and should have given his views. His vote is of weight, but his voice would have been far more weighty.

Finally, we will say that the sounder we are financially the sounder will be our chances of annexation. If our financial situation, as proposed by Minister Damon, is sound, we can then take a strong stand when we come into the United States, and can talk not as beggars, but as men who have done their very best with the one talent that has been given them. If we recollect correctly, the gentleman that had one talent well invested got the command of many cities.

The Senate has truly "done itself proud," and now we trust to see some statesmanship from the House. Under another form the same question can come up there.

It might be well for the Foreign Office to notify its consuls in the United States that one N. B. Breckenridge is wandering around telling the most absurd stories about the method of obtaining land in this country, and that he is a person not worthy of the slightest notice. Breckenridge is a discharged school teacher. He obtained money on false pretenses in New York. He has represented himself as the head of a sugar bag syndicate, as a traveler for some Honolulu firms, and lastly as the owner of 1,500 acres of land in Koolau, Oahu. He hasn't an acre of land, is the head of nothing, and represents nobody. Some people think him a lunatic. However, his lunacy may take the form it did in New York, and Hawaiian consuls should warn firms as much as possible.

The necessity for the curfew law was emphasized by what was seen on Saturday night. At 10 o'clock there were at least one hundred children at the merry-go-round, most of them without their parents. Of these, thirty odd were girls ranging from eight to fourteen, and the rest boys. One of the girls was reported as "in liquor"—a poor little thing of but thirteen years of age. Surely a law such as the Marshal called for will be of benefit to the rising generation, and should meet with no opposition from the members of either Senate or House. We do not desire to preach or quote texts, but the texts are many and the preaching can be powerful.

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## AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Funding Bill Obsequies in Senate Yesterday.

## NO DESIRE TO ECONOMIZE.

Talked to Death in Forty Minutes. Penal Code in the House—Rep. Hanuana's Growsome Find—Street Extension Discussed in the Senate.

Senate met at 10 a. m. and after prayer by Chaplain Peck, roll was called and showed Senators Schmidt and Horner absent. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Senator Hooking read a petition from tax-payers on Maui praying for a road from Makana to Kula on that island. The petition set forth the fact that \$12,000 had been appropriated in 1882 for the purpose and not drawn. Further, that such a road would form a nucleus of good roads throughout the district.

Senator Brown moved that the petition be referred to committee. Carried.

Senator Brown presented the following report on the Contested Election bill:

W. C. Wilder, President of Senate—The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 24, being an Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to issue a certificate of election to a candidate for election, when after the time prescribed by law for the filing of the request to stand as a candidate has expired, and it appears there is but one candidate, beg leave to report the bill pass. We recommend that the title be changed as follows:

"An Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant a certificate of election in certain cases." The bill proposed to amend Act 8 of the Executive and Advisory Councils, relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature and as that Act defines misdemeanors and other crimes under the rules and regulations by the President (and which are now the rules and law regulating elections as provided by the Constitution), as well as the mode of procedure in contested election cases, this committee think it advisable to change the title. We also recommend striking out the words "that the said Act shall be annulled by the addition of new sections, to be numbered Sections 17 and 18, to read as follows:

We also recommend striking out Section 2 and inserting in its place as follows: "Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication."

CECIL BROWN.  
F. L. LYMAN.

The same Senator from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill governing corporations.

From the same committee Senator Brown read the report concerning legacy tax and recommended the bill pass.

Senator Holstein from the committee to whom was referred the Portuguese petition asked for further time to consider; also, asked if Executive Committee amending tariff Act of 1892, in relation to increased duties on wines and fermented drinks wherein sake would pay a heavier duty.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Smith read by title a bill relating to a permanent allowance to Kapiolani Park Association. Referred to Printing Committee.

Minister Damon presented a resolution providing for the cessation of sale of old stamps at the Postoffice after November, 1896. Referred to Finance Committee.

Minister Damon, under suspension of the rules, read a bill providing for the appropriation of \$750,000 for public improvements. Referred to Printing Committee.

In the regular order of the day, Bill No. 18, relating to consolidation of the public debt, was taken up and Senator Baldwin moved that majority and minority reports be read.

Senator Brown, for the purpose of bringing the matter to a discussion, moved the adoption of the minority report.

Minister Smith moved that the bill be taken up and considered section by section.

Minister Damon opposed the setting aside of any provision for the tax-payer or in retarding the work of improvement.

Senator Brown—While moving the minority report I do not want it understood that I am in favor of it. The committee does not think this is the proper time to act and because they have no data on which to calculate. The committee thought there might be some data furnished so they might ascertain what the actual cost would be to float the loan. But we are in the dark. We know what it cost to float the million dollar loan, and we know that \$15,000 disappeared mysteriously and to this day has not been discovered. I do not say this would occur again, but—"a burnt child dreads the fire." We have as much confidence in the Executive as it is possible for any one to have, but I say we should be supplied with data; as it is we are working in the dark. We have information that the bonds are to be negotiated at a discount of 15 per cent. and a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. The Senate has no objection to the bill read by the Minister of Finance this morning. I have no doubt that the Senate will pass such a bill. In view of the possibilities of political union with the United States, the committee deems the negotiation of a loan in London at this time would be ill-advised.

Minister Damon—No money lender in New York, Boston or London will negotiate unless the person has a right to act and that is just what I ask, viz.: an authorization for negotiating such a

loan. Until we have such right we cannot get an offer for the bonds. The Minister then read extracts from a letter he had received from Mr. Foster of the Canadian ministry. The latter showed how saving could be made in such loans and showed by Mr. Foster the very points contended by Senator Brown.

Senator Baldwin could not agree with all that Senator Schmidt had reported on, but in the majority of what had been said he did. He differed with the Senator on the proposition to refund the whole debt, but he favored refunding the London loan under the terms proposed by Senator Schmidt. It would be a good thing to refund the London bonds and then create a popular loan. If the London bankers found we were calling in our bonds they would soon be willing to bid more for them. As to annexation, I am not so sure of it. It is a phantom we have been chasing for the past three years, and we may chase it for three or six years more without catching up to it. I am opposed to waiting any longer for annexation. We had better stand for ourselves in the matter of raising the money.

Minister Damon asked permission to read two points which would go outside the commercial or the dollar and cents part of the argument. After reading an opinion by Mr. Foster on negotiating loans he said: "No Government wants to mingle with another that cannot manage its finances. If we negotiate this loan in spite of epidemics, in spite of revolutions, the United States will have a much better opinion of us than it ever has had."

Senator McCandless agreed with Senator Baldwin regarding the low price of the bonds in London. The bill as it stands reflects upon the credit of the country. He wished to float a loan at 4 per cent. to take up the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds. He did not make this motion idly, but after mature consideration and consultation with the financiers of Honolulu. This 4 per cent. loan can be negotiated in the United States with commission, and discount at 5 per cent., and it can be done without going to England. I know this can be done. Money has been loaned here at 5 per cent., and I believe the Government should obtain money as cheaply as a business man. Let us go out with the idea that our credit is A1, not that it is bad.

Minister Damon—The Chinese have a proverb that "when a man is down in a well he cannot see the horizon." This motion introduced by Senator McCandless is a direct slap at the Executive. He is endeavoring to block the Executive in its efforts to do that which will benefit the country.

Senator McCandless denied that he wished to hamper the Executive. He wanted the Government to go out with a good opinion of itself and get the loan at a rate of interest which he believed could be secured.

Senator Baldwin questioned if the loan could be negotiated over there at 1 per cent. less than mortgage loans are negotiated here.

Senator Brown opposed the Act at this time. He merely wanted a postponement until the next session of the Legislature. It will injure us to ask the bondholder to agree to consolidate the loan at 4 1/2 per cent. and in the next breath ask for another loan. Minister Damon—Then the Hon. Senator Brown is willing that the Senate take the responsibility for procrastination.

Senator Brown—I am. Senator Waterhouse moved the adoption of the majority report. Lost by a vote of 8 to 5.

Motion to lay Senator McCandless' motion on the table was lost by the same vote.

Motion to adopt Senator McCandless' motion, which takes the bills back to the committee, with the power to make certain amendments, was put and lost by a vote of 8 to 5.

Motion to adopt the minority report was lost by a 5 to 6 vote.

Senator Brown moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried by a vote of 7 to 6.

Minister Damon questioned the vote. Senator Holstein asked for a reconsideration of the vote, so that the ayes and noes be called. Carried. Following is the vote to lay on the table:

Ayes—Northrup, Hocking, Brown, McCandless, Waterhouse, Rice, Wilcox—7.

Noes—Kauahane, Lyman, Holstein, Baldwin, Schmidt, Wright—4.

Senator Brown moved that Bill No. 19 be laid on the table with No. 18, as it is part and parcel of the same bill. Carried.

Senator Baldwin moved that Bill No. 20 be deferred until action is taken on loan appropriation bill. Carried.

Third reading of House Bill 22 was taken up and passed unanimously.

Recess until 1:30 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill No. 6, relating to the opening up of streets in certain localities, was taken up.

On motion of Senator Brown the bill was taken up for discussion section by section.

Senator McCandless moved that the committee amendment pass. Streets are opened up in the cities of the United States under the same provisions as in this bill. People there give up their property for streets in order that the rest of their land may be improved. It is of no interest to me to have land opened in another section of the city, and yet I am expected to pay for opening that street. If people who have cow pastures prefer to use their land for that purpose, let them keep them so.

Minister Damon thought the bill was faulty and should come in as an Act of itself.

Senator Waterhouse could not agree with Senator McCandless for the reason that wherever streets were opened the improvements there tended to increase the taxes, and in that way was a general benefit to the community.

Minister Smith opposed the amendment as recommended by the committee, as it would operate against the bill. There are cases here where to make the betterments pay the damages would inflict a hardship.

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Senator McCandless said it would have been better for the Government if this law had been in operation when the beach road was opened. Instead of ascertaining what the damages and betterments would be, the road was started, work went on and the Government must pay heavy damages in consequence.

Minister Damon thought the insertion of such an amendment to the bill would make it illegal.

Minister Smith offered an amendment to the effect that where the betterments did not equal the damages the opening of any street would be left to the Executive Council.

He thought the opening of streets was a great benefit to the masses. Some people here can afford to ride in carriages, but there are many who have to walk. The time would come when the amendment would work all right, but we are not ready for it.

Senator Lyman thought now was a pretty good time to begin. He cited his experience as a lot owner in a town on the outskirts of Chicago, a suburb not a quarter so large as Honolulu. He had paid for curbing, paving and laying sewers on his side of the street.

The Attorney General thinks it would bring law suits and judgments against the Government. This could not be, because nothing would be done until the property owners consented.

On motion, the amendment was lost.

Senator McCandless introduced an amendment to change the name of the streets forming part of or a continuation of the street known as Hotel street from the river to Thomas Square.

Senator Brown objected, as it must be introduced as a separate measure. No action taken.

On motion of Senator McCandless the name of Young street was erased and Hotel inserted in the schedule.

Senator Brown suggested, when the extension of Queen street was discussed, that certain property be taken in, but was opposed by Senator McCandless for the reason that the route proposed by him was through swamp land and would be expensive, even though owners had agreed to donate.

The bill passed second reading and was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Senate bill No. 24 was taken up. This bill refers to elections and contested elections. The report of the Judiciary Committee was read and taken up with the bill. The report of the committee was adopted, and on motion of Senator Brown it was made the special order of the day for Friday.

Bill No. 31 of the Senate was taken up with the report of the committee, which was as follows:

"The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Bill No. 31, being an amendment to the Act of 1890 entitled an Act to amend Chapter 21 of the Civil Code, and relating to the incorporation of stock companies for the purpose of carrying on business either for mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing, beg leave to report that the object of the bill is to add another line of business besides the three already named, that can incorporate and operate under the laws of 1890. This Committee see no objection to the bill, and recommend that it pass. Under this bill as amended estates may be incorporated and operated as such, and that disposition of estates has become quite universal in California."

"CECIL BROWN."

"F. S. LYMAN."

Bill passed and made special order of the day for Friday.

House bill No. 23, relating to tax on legacies, was taken up with recommendations of the committee, passed and was made special order of the day for Friday.

Adjournd at 3:05 p. m.

## House of Representatives.

The following communication was received from the Judiciary Department:

"I forward herewith the concluding pages to the Chief Justice's biennial report. We had intended, at the time of issuing the main report, as a reason for delaying the issuing of these pages, to incorporate all the receipts and expenditures of this department for the period ending March 31, 1896, but as by Act 2 of the present Legislature the new period begins with January 1, 1896, so we exhibit only the receipts and expenditures of the department for the twenty-one months prior to January 1, 1896, in order that our balances should agree with those of the Treasury for the period ending December 31, 1895."

Very respectfully,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Clerk Judiciary Department."

Communications from the Senate announced transmission of certified copy of Senate Bill No. 33, appropriating additional money for the expenses of the Legislature; also, passage in third

reading of Senate Bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes.

Rep. Rycroft presented several reports from the Committee on Public Lands.

First—Report on House Bill No. 21, regarding fences. Committee recommended its passage. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Second—Report on petition of Chinese residents asking for a piece of Government land upon which to build a hospital, favoring the plan. Since a special Act must be passed to grant such a petition, committee recommended laying the same on the table, to be considered with any bill that might be introduced regarding the subject. Report adopted.

Third—Report on the petition from residents of Hamakua, Hawaii, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 for roads at that place, the sum of \$1,250 being considered too small. Committee recommended passage of the item at \$1,900, the sum originally in the bill, and agreed on by the chairman of the Road Board. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Fourth—Report on the petition from Kula, Maui, regarding the use of water of certain streams in that neighborhood. Committee recommended referring the report to the Minister of the Interior, since it was not clear just what streams were meant.

Fifth—Report on the petition from North Kohala, Hawaii, asking for a road at that place. Committee found that a wagon road was needed and recommended that the following item be inserted in the Current Receipts bill:

"Road from Honokane to Pololu, \$3,000." Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee as follows:

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 30, repealing Sections 1330 and 1331 of the Civil Code, beg leave to report as follows:

"Said sections of the Civil Code relate to the ownership of property of married persons upon a decree of divorce for adultery. The bill was introduced on the ground that those sections of the code are inconsistent with the provisions of the 'Married Woman's Act' of 1888.

"We are of the opinion that that reason applies only to Section 1331, and we believe it would be unwise to repeal Section 1330, which protects the property of the wife when a divorce is decreed for the adultery of the husband.

"The Act to repeal Section 1331 of the Civil Code, relating to the ownership of the property of a married woman upon a decree of divorce for her adultery.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Section 1. That Section 1331 of the Civil Code be and the same is hereby repealed.

"Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication."

Bill read second time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Rep. Bond reported printing of an amendment to the Constitution.

Rep. Kamaoia pronounced the following questions to the Attorney-General:

"What does the Cabinet think of the division of Senators on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai, electing four from the former and two from the latter, for the terms of two, three, four and six years, as will happen in the coming election set for the last Wednesday in September, 1896? How will these elections be held?

"Would it not be a proper move on the part of the Cabinet to amend certain sections increasing the number of Senators and electing six from Hawaii and three from Kauai, with a corresponding increase in the number of Representatives from those places?"

Rep. Hanuana pronounced other questions to the Attorney-General as follows:

"First—Is the Government aware that a number of Hawaiians are living in grave yards and sleeping on the graves in those places?

"Second—If such is a fact, what does the Government intend to do about it?"

Rep. Robertson reported for the Joint Judiciary Committee, introducing two bills, these being the beginning of a series of bills making amendments to the Penal Code.

First—Act to amend Chapter 16 of the Penal Code, relating to larceny. Passed first reading by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Second—Act relating to affrays and repealing Chapter 23 of the Penal Code, relating thereto. Read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

First and second reading of Senate Bill No. 33, relating to additional money for expenses of the Legislature. Passed both readings and referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading of Senate Bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes. Referred to special committee of five.

Second reading of Senate Bill No. 9, relating to promotion of fencing. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Minister Smith presented the following answers to the questions propounded by Rep. Hanuana:

"First question—Is the Board of Health aware that a great many people die without competent medical attention?"

Answer—The Board of Health is aware of the fact and has repeatedly called attention to the matter.

Second question—"What are the views of the Board upon the matter?"

Answer—It has been the policy of the Government for many years to employ physicians to reside in the various districts of the islands so that their services would be available to all. The Board of Health has endeavored to carry out the policy, and to encourage all sick people to have medical attention. It will be seen by the reports of the Government physicians, published with the report of the Board of Health, that Hawaiians are availing themselves of the services of the physicians more than in former years.

Rep. Kamaoia said that people in Kona had complained about the exorbitant fees charged by doctors. One man was made to pay \$100 for one visit. That was more than any native could stand. The people thought of

sending a petition to the Legislature but they were afraid that the doctors would "get a down" on them and perhaps give them medicine that might not be good for them.

Rep. Kamaoia said that one trouble with Hawaiians was that they did not go to the regular physicians in the beginning of any sickness, but placed themselves in the hands of "mamakuna" until they were in a dangerous condition, when it was too late for any good to be done. Again there were many ignorant Hawaiians who did not care for the services of a physician, averring that only one teaspoonful of medicine was given, causing the teeth to rot. What could be done in such cases? Strict regulations should be made. There should be more doctors appointed by the Government. In Kapa the people had set up a doctor's shop of their own, with the probable result of a great many deaths.

Minister Smith said that there was undoubtedly just cause for complaint at times. A great many people who could pay for medicine were unwilling to do so.

Speaker Naone announced the following Representatives as members of the special committee to consider the internal tax bill: Rycroft, Haia, Robertson, Kaeo and Winston.

House adjourned at 12:45 p. m.

**LABOR SUPPLY COMPANY.**

Thomas Evans Gone to China for Labor—Chinese to Come.

Thomas Evans left for Amoy, China, yesterday by the Rio de Janeiro as agent for the Pacific Immigration Co., of Honolulu.

This is the company recently organized, with a capital of \$70,000, for the purpose of supplying plantations with Chinese laborers.

It is incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii with the following officers:

President, Lee Let, Manager for Yuen Chong; Vice president, Lee Chong (brother of Lee Let); Treasurer, W. H. Paine; Secretary, Theo. F. Lansing; Auditor, M. Phillips.

The company has orders for 900 Chinese and by the time Mr. Evans is ready to ship them he expects there will be orders enough to fill the vessel with them.

Yuen Chong, of which firm the president of the company is the manager, supplied labor for the grading of the Canadian Pacific railway and made a fortune out of it. The stockholders of the company include most of the wealthy Chinese merchants in the city.

**ELEVENTH OF JUNE RACES.**

Hawaiian Jockey Club Meets and Transacts Business.

The regular annual meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club was held at the Pacific Club last night. There were a number of members present.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: H. A. Widemann, president; J. A. Cummins, vice president; James G. Spencer, treasurer; Samuel G. Wilder, secretary, and Messrs. Hermann Focke, J. S. Walker and Seely I. Shaw, members of the executive committee.

The program for the 11th of June races was fully discussed and it was decided that the matter should be referred to the executive committee to be put into concise form.

According to reports received from Kauai horsemen, there will be some very good running races.

On the whole, the Jockey Club thinks it has good reason to believe that this year's meet will equal any in the past. They hope that the horsemen on the other islands will respond heartily and make arrangements soon for coming to Honolulu.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Paia Plantation has a dividend notice on page 8.

William G. Irwin will leave on the Monowai.

The Social Science Association will not meet again until May 11.

A block of Ewa stock was sold Saturday at \$160. Offers at the same figure were refused Monday.

The remaining parts of the Castle memorial organ for Oahu College will arrive on the barkentine Archer.

Messrs. M. E. Foster, L. F. Marshall, and A. A. Marshall, were recently guests at the Coronado, San Diego.

The advertisement of the Pacific Hardware Company tells of a revolution in plowing by using the Secretary Disc Plow.

D. Howard Hitchcock, the well-known artist will make photographs and sketches for the Advertiser during his trip to the volcano.

Miss Ida Mardin Rhea and Grant Sidney Waggoner were married at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 7 o'clock last night by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

"Bob" Atkinson met with a painful accident last night by being thrown from his horse. His injury consists of a sprained wrist which will probably prevent his taking part in the regatta.

Information was had at the Marshal's office on Saturday that Wall, Nichols Company, L. B. Kerr and Iwakami had been notified to discontinue guessing contests as a means of increasing their sales.

N. D. Garstin has sold to V. Knudsen of the Hawaiian Islands, his fifteen-acre orange grove in Crafon, the consideration being

\$15,000. The sale was negotiated by John P. Fisk, Jr. Mr. Garstin will take a few months' trip to England.—Redland, Cal. Facts, March 27.

## RUMOR AND FACT.

Representatives Talks About the Sunday Shooting Petitions.

A member of the House of Representatives who favors the Sunday shooting bill said recently of the petitions placed before the Legislature:

"Rumor had it that 2,000 signatures to the petition in favor of Sunday target shooting had been secured in a very brief space of time. The petitions when presented to the House were said to have about 1,000 signatures. An actual count shows but 578."

"The petition against target shooting had 473 signatures, including a large representation if not a majority of the principal business houses and property holders in town."

"Truly, it is easy to create a wrong impression by making a big noise or putting on a bold front."



In the Supreme Court of the  
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. LI SHAI.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and  
WHITING, JJ.An Act to prevent foot-binding approved  
July 25, 1895, held to be unconstitutional,  
inoperative and void.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendant was convicted in the District Court of Honolulu on the 14th November, 1895, of the offense of "foot-binding," and appealed to this Court on points of law. The law alleged to be violated is Act 9 of the Republic, entitled "An Act to prevent Foot Binding," approved on the 26th July, 1895. It is as follows:

"Section 1. The term 'foot-binding' as in this Act used shall be held to mean the compression, mutilation, injury or deformity caused to the feet of young girls; also the means used to so compress, mutilate, injure or deform such feet, as well as any attempt to do the same.

"Section 2. Foot-binding is hereby forbidden and any person who binds or attempts to bind the feet as covered or intended to be covered by Section 1 of this Act, or who shall authorize or permit foot-binding, such person being a free agent, or in any manner be a party or privy thereto, or shall in any wise countenance the same, shall be liable, on conviction before any district magistrate, to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten days or more than two years, or both, at the discretion of such magistrate; or such person or persons may in place of such punishment leave the Hawaiian Islands at a time to be stated by such magistrate, and a return within five years shall be deemed to be a revival of the sentence suspended by such deportation.

"Section 3. The terms hereof shall apply to all cases of foot-binding existing at the time this Act shall go into effect, provided the same are not immediately discontinued, and every continuation of such foot-binding shall constitute a new offense. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve any person who has assisted or been privy to any foot-binding from all of the pains and penalties of the laws relative to assault and battery, maiming or any other appropriate law."

A motion was made by defendant's counsel to strike out all that portion of the charge that purports to state the offense, as the Act which the charge follows does not set out any punishable offense. The position taken by counsel for defendant is that the Act is incapable of reasonable meaning and is therefore inoperative and void; and on the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution counsel moved for the defendant's discharge. The difficulty with this Act is that it does not define "foot-binding" to be the compressing, mutilating, injuring or deforming the feet of young girls, but it defines "foot-binding" as "the compressing, mutilation, injury or deformity caused to the feet of young girls." If the compressing and deformity is "caused" some one must have caused it, but the causing is not made punishable. The Act does not define the acts and things of a person which, if done, the law makes punishable, but it states the result of the acts and things as the offense or criminal act itself. It would be equally insensible to define burglary as a house which has been broken and entered, or larceny as goods in the unlawful possession of another. The inanimate object, as the house which has been broken and entered, cannot be punished. A nuisance may be abated, but it cannot be punished, though those who maintain it may be. The second phrase of Section 1 is even less intelligible. Foot-binding is "also the means used to compress, mutilate, injure or deform such feet, as well as any attempt to do the same." In Section 2 foot-binding is forbidden and "any person who binds or attempts to bind the feet as covered or intended to be covered by Section 1 of this Act," etc., is punishable. This means (if anything) that the resulting compression, mutilation, injury or deformity to feet are punishable, and also the means used, which are, presumably, the bandages or other appliances. Evil conditions or results are not punishable; human actions which cause these conditions or results may be. The remainder of Section 2 might be capable of enforcement if we were authorized to take the ordinary meaning of the term foot-binding as the offense for which the Act prescribes punishment, but where the Act itself defines the offense, courts are restricted to the statutory definition, which seems to us to be insensible, and this renders the Act inoperative and void. We held in re Brito, 7 Haw. 42, that "it is abhorrent to justice to punish a man unless the offense is clearly defined by the law, and his duty in respect thereto made certain. It is our duty to give effect to this law if it is possible. But we are not to make a penal statute where none exists."

Having decided that the Act is inoperative it will not be necessary to pass upon other points raised by defendant's counsel, or his criticisms upon other portions of the Act. Notwithstanding the latitude given to courts in construing an Act of the Legislature, in order to ascertain its meaning and give effect to it if possible, we are unable to do so in this case without violently changing the plain meaning of the words used therein.

Defendant is discharged.  
L. A. Dickey for prosecution. A. S. Hartwell for defendant.  
Honolulu, April 14, 1896.

Mr. Archer, an old kamaaina, who was here in the early fifties and who is a great friend of Judge Widemann, arrived in the city on the Mowere. After leaving Honolulu in the early

days he went to Queensland where he became so popular that he was elected to Parliament. He is now on his way to Norway to spend the remainder of his days with his family and friends.

PETER CORNEY, MARINER.

A very interesting reprint of the narrative of trading voyages from 1813 to 1818 has been published by Thos. G. Thrum, and ably edited by Prof. W. D. Alexander. There is also a preface and appendix from the same pen. The narrative is by Mr. Peter Corney, descendants of whom are now residents on these islands.

Besides giving a very interesting account of the manners and customs of the Hawaiians, the book throws much light upon the doings of the Russians here in 1815 and 1817. There is an especially interesting account of the mutiny and piracy of the Argentine cruiser Santa Rosa, and her surrender by Kamehameha to Captain Bouchard of the frigate Argentina. With the latter Mr. Corney took service and commanded the Santa Rosa during a predatory excursion along the coast of California, during which Monterey was burned.

In Alexander's History, pp. 163, 164, an account is given of the pirates, but

## ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY

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## FLUCTUATIONS OF THOUGHT.

Possibilities Not Yet Known—Of Greater Usefulness Than the Phonograph. Universally Experimented in by Surgeons—Gall Stones Located by X Rays

Nothing more interesting has come before the world in this last decade of the century than Prof. Roentgen's discovery of the X rays.

The sensational phase of the discovery has now passed away, and the sober scientific discussion of it has now

A device has been found for rendering the shadowgraphs immediately visible. A. A. Campbell Swinton writes as follows to the British Medical Journal concerning his own method, which he entitles "Cryptoscopy":

"I have succeeded, by means of the Roentgen rays, in actually seeing the coins inside a leather purse, the metal instruments inside a closed wood and leather case, a coin through a piece of wood half an inch in thickness, and also through a sheet of aluminum. Photography was not employed, but the shadows of the enclosed objects were made directly visible to the eye by means of a fluorescent screen."

The apparatus consisted of a tube of opaque pasteboard with a simple aperture at one end, to which the eye was applied. The other end was provided with an opaque diaphragm of double black paper upon which, on the inner side, was laid a piece of blotting-paper upon the inner impregnated screen. The platinum fluoride fluoresced brightly under the stimulus of the rays on those portions of the blotting-paper where no shadow was cast, and consequently the form of the metallic objects was made clearly visible. Non-metallic objects were also clearly seen,

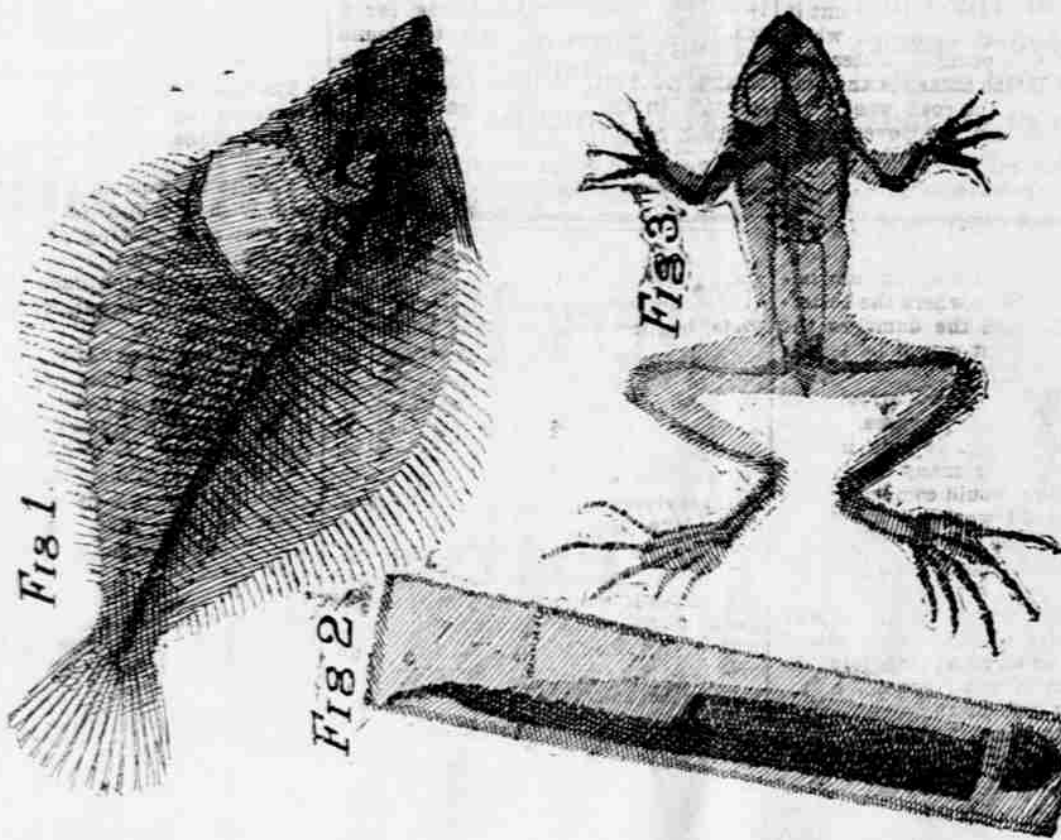


Figure 1—Bony structure of a fish photographed through the flesh. Figure 2—Razor photographed through leather case and bone handle. Figure 3—Skeleton of a frog photographed through the body.

the story now republished gives details which the Professor had not at hand when he published his history. From this it appears that the captain in charge of the Santa Rosa when she arrived here was not Captain Turner. A Captain Turner had fitted out the ship at the River Plate, on behalf of the patriot government of Argentina, and had sailed her around the Horn to prey upon the Spanish colonies of the West coast. His men mutinied and put him and most of his officers ashore at Valparaiso, a man named McDonald taking command.

They ran up the coast, destroying Spanish commerce. Eventually, after plundering many Spanish towns, robbing and burning churches, they deserted some forty of their comrades, and under McDonald, who assumed the name of Turner, they sailed for these islands, which they reached in May of 1818. Here they sold their vessel to Kamehameha I. for 6,000 piculs of sandal wood. Peter Corney seems to have got the full story from one of their number, and informed Kamehameha of their character. The latter distributed the pirates among his chiefs, making each one answerable for them. The party deserted by their comrades arrived here in a small brig under the command of one Griffiths. McDonald made his escape on a whale ship, but the rest remained on the islands. In September the Argentine, a government ship, arrived in chase of the errant Santa Rosa, which was given up by Kamehameha, together with her crew. Her commander, Bouchard, pardoned the crew, with the exception of Griffiths, who was shot on Waimea beach, Kauai, and three others who had escaped to Maui and were brought in by the natives. One of these was condemned to death, but reprieved.

Sailing from here, with Mr. Corney in charge of the Santa Rosa, they proceeded to California. The complexion of the two crews were heterogeneous, to say the least of it. On the Santa Rosa, which was an American built vessel of 200 tons, mounting eighteen guns, were 100 men, of whom thirty were Hawaiians and the rest "Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Creoles, negroes, Manila men, Malays and a few Englishmen." The Argentine had 260 men, of whom fifty were Hawaiians and the rest of the variegated character of the crew of the Santa Rosa. They now began a course of legalized piracy, but it is quite a question whether the people of the harried cities saw much difference between the Santa Rosa under McDonald and the Santa Rosa in the squadron of Captain Bouchard.

In June of 1819, he wished to quit the service of the patriots and applied for his pay and prize money, which he could not get unless he took his ship to Buenos Ayres. He declined doing this, and leaving his crew of non-descripts, got passage to England. He returned to the Pacific on the bark Columbia, and made several voyages between British Columbia and the Islands, also engaging in the inter-island trade. In 1836 he died on the Columbia while on a voyage to take a responsible position in the Hudson Bay Company's service. His wife and family elected to remain on the Islands. His son died several years ago. His two daughters still reside here.

arrived. At present the only practical application being made is the medical or surgical. All the laboratories throughout America and Europe are busy with it, and fresh developments are being announced almost daily.

The Roentgen rays are certain invisible rays resembling, in many respects, rays of light, which are set free when a high pressure electric current is discharged through a vacuum tube. A vacuum tube is a glass tube from which all the air, down to one-millionth of an atmosphere, has been exhausted after the insertion of a platinum wire in either end of the tube, for connection with the two poles of a battery or induction coil. When the discharge is sent through the tube, there proceeds from the anode—that is, the wire which is connected with the positive pole of the battery—certain bands of light, varying in color with the color of the glass. But these are insignificant in comparison with the brilliant glow which shoots from the cathode, or negative wire. This glow excites brilliant phosphorescence in glass and many substances. Prof. Roentgen discovered that during the discharge other rays are set free, which differ greatly from those described by L. Nord as cathode rays. The most marked difference between the two is the fact that Roentgen rays are not deflected by a magnet, indicating a very essential difference, while their range and penetrative power are incomparably greater. Exactly what kind of force has thus been discovered no one at present is able to decide. We only know them as X rays. But the key in the hands of the scientist must turn the lock of mystery a little further, and human knowledge become exact upon the point.

The most striking thing at present in this new photography is that it can penetrate flesh. Its power of penetrating a purse or a pocket to show what is enclosed within is striking enough, but at present such a feat is but like the photograph; it has little practical utility. But the power to penetrate flesh is practical. We can see some instant good that may come from it. In fact, instant good has come from it. In Berlin, not only new bone fractures are being immediately photographed, but joined fractures, as well, in order to examine the results of recent surgical work. In Vienna, imbedded bullets are photographed, not probed for. In London, a sailor completely paralyzed, and whose injury was a mystery, was saved by photographing an object imbedded in his spine. This proved to be a small knife-blade. Prof. Czermak of Graz has photographed the living skull, and is now at work upon brain surgery; and Thomas A. Edison feels assured that he will be able to photograph the human brain and even show the fluctuations of thought. Prof. Neussur, in Vienna, has photographed gall stones in the liver of one patient and a stone in the bladder of another.

Some of the latest photographs taken by aid of the X rays are given in the plate accompanying this article. They were taken by Dr. Robb, Professor of Physics at Trinity College, Hartford. The Crooke's tubes used were larger than ordinary, being pear-shaped and eight inches long by four inches broad in the widest part. Figure 1 shows the bony structures of the body of a fish, photographed through the flesh. Figure 2 shows a razor photographed through the leather case, and the bone handle. Figure 3 gives the skeleton of a frog, also photographed through the flesh.

though more faintly, owing to their greater transparency to the rays.

In the United States a similar set of experiments has been carried on, with the result that the fluorescent screen responds so quickly that motion of invisible objects can be clearly seen on it. Prof. Edward W. Thompson of New York says:

"An experiment was performed consisting of opening and closing a pair of pliers which were absolutely invisible to the eye, but the shadow of the moving parts was clearly visible. These experiments would prove that with the present condition of the X rays the skeleton of a fish could be seen to move backward and forward in the act of swimming, as well as the skeleton of small objects while in motion, and performing the functions of life."

## The Coronet's Passengers.

SEATTLE, April 13.—The Amerherst astronomical expedition, fitted out to take observations in Japan of the total eclipse of the sun in August next, arrived in Seattle recently from New York. They came in the private car of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern line. The personnel of the party is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Curtis James, Prof. and Mrs. James P. Todd, John Pemberton, U. S. N., Willard P. Gerrish, Dr. Vanderpool Adriance, A. W. Francis and E. A. Thompson. The expedition will sail from San Francisco and cross the Pacific via the Hawaiian Islands in the yacht Coronet, owned by one of the party, Mr. James.

## The Charleston Coming.

The United States cruiser Charleston is having more bad luck. After her recent breakdown at Japan a new piston was sent over to her by the Union Iron Works, and it was thought that she would soon be able to start for this port. She was about to sail when it was discovered that she had smallpox on board, and in consequence she was kept five days in quarantine at Nagasaki. The afflicted seaman was removed to the pest house and after that the officers of the cruiser had her thoroughly fumigated.—S. F. Examiner.

## An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammation rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sanbury, Pa.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

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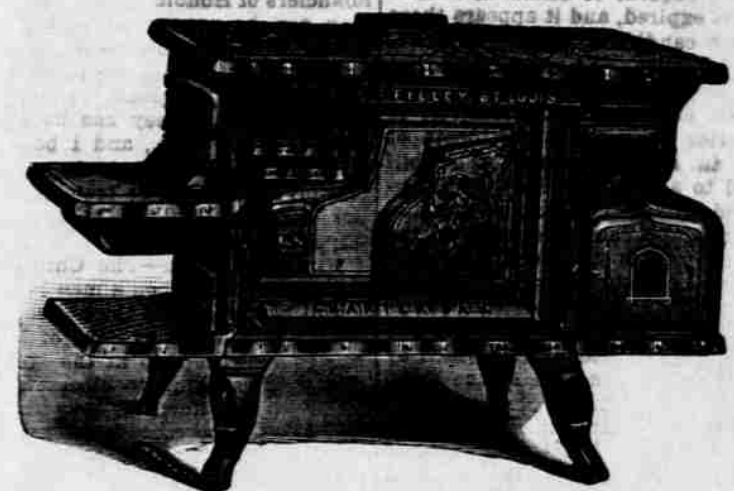
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What an opening there is for a Woman's Association! Why do we not have an institutional affair with its headquarters, Associated Charities, Employment Bureau, reading room, lecture classes, committees, "days" and privileges? Race and class distinctions, religious or political cliques must be left outside its doors, which would be wide enough to include any woman who would join this commonwealth of charities-building. It must open its ranks to all women who recognize in themselves the home makers and housekeepers of their broader home of the city and the country, no less than of their own families. Its membership should run into the hundreds, with a list of four score classes as "active." Surely our earthly paradise can provide a hundred charming and energetic women who could unite for social, sanitary, civic, philanthropic and educational purposes!

To me its first allurements is the social economy of time, strength and carriage travel it would afford. I enjoy "calling," but I realize that I must drive two miles for every five calls I make, forty miles for every one hundred calls I leave! We could follow the precedent of club calls established by a western society leader, which admitted only club obligations. This presupposes that everybody belongs to the club. It implies a monthly tea, with a group of hostesses, varying from month to month. It means a delightful occasion where you meet every club member, and when you call on the hostesses and on all the others present. All formal calling is done away with. Whether you stir from your cool veranda to attend the tea or not, it would be counted to you for social righteousness, just the same; any loss would be all your own. Doesn't this strike you as an improvement on our present social exactions?

Our social obligations are not met in "doing our duty by our equals" and teaching a Sunday School class. There is our philanthropic work which the club would comprehend in a highly organized department, the Associated Charities. Besides the various benevolences now directed by our women, we should in committee study systematically the condition of our poor. I can not but believe that constant visitation, teaching and encouragement would increase the feeling of kinship between the different classes, if it did not entirely overcome class prejudices.

We should follow the German practice of caring for the unfortunate at our gates, especially the children. Each neighborhood would see to it that out of neighborhood purses, if need be, should spring the day-nursery and the kindergarten to house the little ones who are daily left to themselves or their vicious older companions.

The neighboring city of Oakland has a 9 o'clock curfew to call the children home to bed. The bell's first stroke sends them scurrying through the streets like rats fleeing from a hostile pussy cat, only the children's pussy is a stalwart six-footer, and no quadruped: Why have we women not followed in Oakland's wake? Why is there no petition before the Legislature, no bill drafted to meet this evil? Why have we no 9 o'clock curfew to cage these young night owls who now fly about our streets till midnight?

At last accounts the struggling Woman's Exchange had not where to lay its head. Our club would give it a permanent home, and its rent would go into its treasury. It would then be a nucleus for lectures on cookery, chemistry of food, marketing, sanitary housekeeping and the fine art of economy or managing.

What possibilities loom up before us! There are city improvements to be suggested, cruelty to animals to be reported, industrial classes and lecture courses to be established, and some systematic attempt at social purity to be made. As for the stranger (?) who smokes in our tram cars, we should banish him from all but the open cars, and limit him to the rear seat. If I must be made miserable, I would rather take my chances with an island steamer than with the cigar smoked by the average individual in a tram!

We could start saving banks for school children and women who are self supporting. In connection with them we could have talks on the history, value and economy of money, and the responsibility that comes to its possessors. Above all there should be a club room pure and simple, a place where any women and girls in the city might come and be sure of a cordial welcome; where they might have sympathetic and inspiring conversation, reading, music or games.

The time for us to vote is not yet, but we can read newspapers, study political events and listen to civic lectures. We can prepare our daughters for the responsibility of the ballot, that responsibility which our brothers feel

so keenly! Our girls will surely be voters before we mothers reach our allotted scores of years. As club women we shall be abreast of the new education. We shall know the teachers who train our children, we shall visit the schools. On our weekly club calendar shall be the announcements of lectures in physiology, nursing and the care of children. We shall guard against the spread of whooping cough and measles by temporary segregation of the sufferers. We shall try to help the doctors prevent disease by more sanitary living. Is not the fullness of time now come for a Woman's Club in Honolulu? Who shall have the credit of founding one? Who shall be the honored charter members? May one of them be

SIBYL.

## THE SOCIAL SIDE.

Very seldom has Honolulu society been treated to such a delightful event as was the party given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane at their beautiful Waikiki home Friday in honor of the coming of age of their niece, Miss Irmgard Macfarlane who has ever been a favorite especially among the young people of the city.

The house and grounds were most beautifully decorated for the occasion. Leading from the gate to the house and around to the beach was a string of Japanese lanterns casting a soft glow over the tropic foliage. The house itself, brilliantly lighted, showed floral decorations—artistic, rather than profuse. In effective positions were vases of different colored flowers or pots of ferns and palms harmonizing with the other decorations. The verandas surrounding the lanai were decorated with flags hanging in graceful folds. The Hawaiian Band under the direction of Professor Berger was stationed at the front of the house in a position just bordering on the beach and here dispensed sweet music for the dance on the spacious lanai.

Among those present were President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Minister Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, Mrs. Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Samuel Allen, Mrs. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Suhr, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Adams, Lieutenant and Mrs. Harris of the U. S. A. Adams, Mrs. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Freeth, Mrs. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, The Misses Widemann (2), Kate McGrew, Atkinson (2), Walker (2), King (2), Ward (2), Carter (2), Hapai, Lewers, Soper, Schaefer, J. M. Dowsett and wife, W. G. Irwin, Judge Widemann, Dr. McGrew, A. de S. Canavarro, Mr. Howard of the Spring Valley water works, Mr. Archer, M. P. of Brisbane, B. F. Dillingham, Carl, Widemann, Marshal Brown, Mr. Holdsworth, F. A. Schaefer, S. G. Wilder, W. Porter Boyd, W. F. Dillingham, W. C. Parke, J. S. Low, Sam Woods, M. D. Monarrat, W. Lewers, W. Lanz, and a large number of others.

Another delightful at home was given on board the U. S. S. Adams Friday afternoon. The man-of-war was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations and bunting. Dancing was the order of the day, and for this the Kawaihau Club played delightful music. It was a matter of special remark that the decks of the Adams are specially adapted to dancing. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Ellis Mills received. Among those present were Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. Cornish and Miss Cornish, Mrs. Geo. Robertson and Miss Robertson, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, the Misses Afong, the Misses King, Miss Rowena Dowsett, Minister Smith, S. M. Ballou, Armstrong Smith, Col. McLean, C. H. W. Norton, C. A. Brown, Hugh King and others.

There was a large attendance at the regular Ladies' Day on the grounds of the Pacific Tennis Club Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Makee, Mrs. Parker, Miss May Atkinson, Miss Mollie Atkinson, the Misses King, Miss Hart and others.

Mrs. Herman Focke gave a yellow luncheon for Mrs. Palmer Woods Thursday at her home on King street. Those present were Mrs. Woods, Mrs. L. A. Parish, Miss Finckler, the Misses Parker, Miss Kulamann Ward, Miss Lucy Ward, Miss Moulder.

Lieutenant W. G. Miller, well known in society circles of the city, passed through on the Rio de Janeiro Thursday. Lieutenant Miller was here on both the U. S. S. Nipsic and Albatros. He has been assigned to the Asiatic station for duty.

Mrs. L. A. Parish of Ulupalakua, Maui, arrived by the steamer Kinau Wednesday morning. She is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Focke, King street.

A. B. Lobenstein of Hilo, entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen at dinner at the Arlington Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Wilder returned to their Hilo home on the Kinau after a short but pleasant stay in the city.

Mrs. Palmer Woods returned to her home on Hawaii by the Kinau Friday morning.



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**Ayer's PILLS**

Cure DYSPEPSIA, Cure BILIOUSNESS, Cure CONSTIPATION, Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable, Are Sugar Coated, Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach, Good for the Liver, Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS. Highest Awards at the World's Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	SEA	MOON
Mon	19	10	82	75	0	10
Tue	20	10	82	75	0	10
Wed	21	10	82	75	0	10
Thu	22	10	82	75	0	10
Fri	23	10	82	75	0	10
Sat	24	10	82	75	0	10
Sun	25	10	82	75	0	10
Mon	26	10	82	75	0	10
Tue	27	10	82	75	0	10
Wed	28	10	82	75	0	10
Thu	29	10	82	75	0	10
Fri	30	10	82	75	0	10
Sat	1	10	82	75	0	10
Sun	2	10	82	75	0	10

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	SEA	MOON
Mon	19	10	82	75	0	10
Tue	20	10	82	75	0	10
Wed	21	10	82	75	0	10
Thu	22	10	82	75	0	10
Fri	23	10	82	75	0	10
Sat	24	10	82	75	0	10
Sun	25	10	82	75	0	10
Mon	26	10	82	75	0	10
Tue	27	10	82	75	0	10
Wed	28	10	82	75	0	10
Thu	29	10	82	75	0	10
Fri	30	10	82	75	0	10
Sat	1	10	82	75	0	10
Sun	2	10	82	75	0	10

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 24th.

Bg Courtney Ford, McLeod, from Port Townsend.

British bark Doon, Boyd, from Liverpool.

O. R. & S. N. stmr Mount Lebanon, Hendry, from Portland.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, April 25.

Br. ship Carolla, Fraser, from Newcastle.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Hawaii.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, April 26.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 24.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for China and Japan.

Stmr Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.

Saturday, April 25.

Bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco.

O. R. & S. N. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for China and Japan.

Bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, for San Francisco.

Bktn. Skagit, Robertson, for Port Townsend.

Schr. Ethel Zane, Peterson, for Port Townsend.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports, Monday, April 27.

Am. Ship Roanoke, Hamilton, for New York.

Stmr. Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mokoli, McGregor, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

## VESSLS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanalei, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Honoumuli, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Hawaii.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.

## IMPORTS.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Kilauwa Hou, April 17—4200 bags sugar.

From Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, per stmr. Mokoli, April 18—155 sheep, 16 calves and 20 hogs.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, April 18—1300 bags sugar and 1 pig.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, April 18—8200 bags sugar.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, April 18—2012 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, April 18—5357 bags sugar, 1 horse, 1 mule, 30 pkgs. sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Waialeale, April 19—2290 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 18—4004 bags sugar and 13 pkgs. household goods.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, April 19—2864 bags sugar.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, April 19—2864 bags sugar.

19—8013 bags sugar, 204 bags potatoes, 225 bags corn, 136 hogs, 105 pkgs. sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalani, April 19—4891 bags sugar.

From Norfolk, Va., per ship Joseph B. Thomas, April 21—2641 tons coal for the U. S. Government and 3 cases tobacco.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, April 21—1350 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, April 22—2640 bags sugar.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinai, April 22—12393 bags sugar, 282 bags potatoes, 42 bags corn, 40 bags peanuts, 10 crates of turkeys, 4 bags chickens, 98 pkgs. koa boards (1000 ft.), 4 horses, 22 hides, 135 pkgs. sundries.

From Kahuku, per stmr. Kaala, April 23—2025 bags sugar and 16 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, April 23—5036 bags sugar, 173 bbls. hides, and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 23—4004 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, April 23—7697 bags sugar.

From Port Townsend, per bg. Courtney Ford, April 24—383,931 ft. lumber (rough N. W. lumber); 8,423 ft. lumber, 41 to 50; 1,500 ft. lumber, 51 to 60; 5,096 ft. clear N. W. lumber; 55,483 ft. dress N. W. lumber; 60,000 cedar shingles.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, April 24—2800 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Likelike, April 24—8360 bags sugar and 40 head cattle.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, Apr. 24—1200 bags sugar.

Importers.

From San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, April 18—Cargo general merchandise, consigned to Haw. Hardware Co., I. I. S. N. Co., Macfarlane & Co., Union Feed Co., M. McInerney & Sons, R. Lishman, F. F. Porter, M. S. Grinbaum, R. Catton, Risdon Iron Works, Alex. Baldwin, Lewis & Co., W. B. Stevenson and T. Krouse.

From Port Townsend, per bark Ceylon, April 19—911 tons Wellington coal, consigned to Allen & Robinson.

From Liverpool, per ship H. F. Glade, April 20—Cargo general merchandise, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., Hyman Bros., Ed Hoffschlaeger & Co., Lewers & Cooke, Robert Catton, M. S. Grinbaum & Co., W. H. Pain, Theo. H. Davies & Co., J. T. Waterhouse.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Mowara, April 22—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Brown & Kube, H. May & Co., F. Metcalf and Theo. H. Davies & Co.

From San Francisco, per bark Martha Davis, April 22—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Castle & Cooke, C. R. McVeigh, Union Feed Co., C. Brewer & Co., A. L. Soule.

From San Francisco, per bark C. D. Bryant, April 22—Cargo general merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., M. McInerney, J. T. Waterhouse, Theo. H. Davies & Co., E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., W. W. Dimond, J. W. Bergstrom and W. L. Witham.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, April 23—13 pkgs. newspapers to various news agencies of the city, and 8223 pkgs. general merchandise in transit.

From Liverpool, per bark Doon, April 24—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Robert Catton, Theo. H. Davies, F. A. Schaefer & Co., Monseigneur G. Robert, W. C. Peacock & Co., Lewers & Cooke, Castle & Cooke, Wm. G. Irwin & Co. and J. T. Waterhouse.

## EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per schr Transit, April 17—175 bags coffee, shipped by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; also, 15,484 bags sugar, weighing 1,915,373 pounds, valued at \$95,945.76 and shipped as follows: 1620 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.; 2100 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 6644 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 7120 bags by Castle & Cooke to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktn. W. G. Irwin, April 17—8888 bags sugar, weighing 1,157,290 lbs., valued at \$42,678, and shipped as follows: 4935 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. and 3953 bags by H. A. Widemann to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

For San Francisco, per bark Albert, April 18—10,747 bags sugar, weighing 2,344,239 pounds, valued at \$87,168.46 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bark Holliswood, on April 21—29,577 bags sugar, weighing 2,703,616 pounds, valued at \$142,743 and shipped as follows: 25,049 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co., 4,528 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Imgard, April 22—18,604 bags sugar, weighing 2,248,148 pounds, valued at \$78,685.19 and shipped as follows: 6266 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 2,994 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 1405 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.; 7944 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.; also, 2 carriages valued at \$300.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Mowara, April 22—Cargo bananas, coffee, etc., shipped as follows: 52 crates and 75 bags bananae by the Nopee Fruit and Fibre Co.; 50 crates bananas by Geo. Andrews; 200 bunches and 40 crates bananas by Theo. H. Davies & Co.; 197 empty kegs by C. H. Carthy; 20 bags coffee by Theo. H. Davies & Co.; 4 crates pines by Pearl City Fruit Co.; 2 bags coffee by H. May & Co.; 15 bbls. molasses by J. H. Bruns; 3 cases effects and 8 crates bananas by J. Kelly, and 2 bags cocoanuts by Dr. McLean. Total value of cargo, \$555.50.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Likelike, April 24—Dr. Cooper, Mrs. Captain Freeman and two on deck.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, April 26: G. P. Wilder, A. Hocking, H. P.

Baldwin, Mrs. A. C. Greene, Miss M. C. Greene, Miss E. Balfour, Miss C. Rea, Miss A. Blowers, Bishop of Panapoli, W. Valdivogel, Miss Agnes Kalua, Dr. Schneider, T. Wolff, J. Francis, Tang Sang, E. J. Alencastre, Mrs. Drummond and child, P. A. Dias, and 18 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 26: W. C. Gregory and wife, P. Isenberg, S. H. Wilcox, Dr. J. K. Smith, P. Hofer, M. Brusch, Miss Purvis, Mrs. Dr. Wolters, W. Chung Hoon, wife and child, Mrs. M. B. Fernandez and three children, Miss L. Leviho, and 37 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 26: Mr. Leach, Mrs. S. W. Lincoln, and 2 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, April 26: S. W. Hundleaf, and 5 on deck.

## Departures.

For Japan and China, per S. S. Rio de Janeiro, April 24—Hong Kong: Mrs. Vredenburg, Thos. E. Evans and 58 Chinese, including 2 women and 5 children; Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild and 212 Japanese, including 42 women and 2 children.

For Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinai, April 24—Volcano: Rev. E. R. Dille, W. H. Woodworth and wife, Dan Logan, F. S. Dodge. Way ports: W. Berlowitz, Mrs. Desha and child, Jas. Renton, G. K. Wilder and wife, Arthur Suter, C. McLenon, W. G. Walker, Rev. J. Horsfall, E. Bader, D. Howard Hitchcock, H. R. Bryant, Mrs. Ellerbrook, G. E. Thrum, A. Loebenstein, B. H. Phillips, W. Y. Horner, E. E. Richards, J. C. Scribner, George Dill, E. G. Hitchcock, J. A. Scott, Mrs. Palmer Woods and child, J. T. Woods and servant, Rev. Y. Bird, G. P. Wilder, C. L. Wight and 40 on deck.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 24—A. H. Smith and son, W. H. Wright and J. W. Lidgate.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, April 25: Mrs. A. F. Williams.

## ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 45, 60, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend will be payable to the stockholders of Paia Plantation, at the bank of Bishop & Co., April 30, 1896.

T. W. HOBSON, Secretary.

1754-3t

## A

## Revolution

## IN

## PLOWING

## "THE SECRETARY"

## Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIR: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

Yours truly,  
JAMES MOORE.

## ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

Pacific Hardware Company,  
Limited.

## The Mount Lebanon Arrives.

The O. R. & S. N. steamer Mt. Lebanon, McLean master, arrived at 6:45 p. m. yesterday, 10 days from Victoria, her last port. After leaving Portland, on April 9th, she called at Astoria and then went to Victoria. A pleasant trip was experienced. The captain reports that while 150 miles away from Hawaii he could see the reflection of Mokuaweoweo. The Mount Lebanon brought 350 tons of freight for various consignees. She is booked to sail for Yokohama and Hongkong at 4 p. m. today, but it is probable she will not get away until Sunday.

## SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

Saturday, May 9th, '96

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the following described real estate: Beginning at a point on east side of Kapalani street, eighty (80) feet from the mauka line of Lunaliio street and running by true bearings, N 20 deg 12 ft. E seventy feet along Kapalani street, thence S 68 deg 45 ft. E one hundred feet (100) feet along Baldwin Mehner's premises, thence S 2 deg 12 ft. W seventy (70) feet, thence N 60 deg 48 ft. W one hundred (100) feet to initial point, containing an area of 7000 square feet.

Terms: cash. United States gold coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

Upset price \$1800.

PAI KAMAKA, Guardian of Sam Kamaka Kapauluana Nannabakalani.

The above property is very desirably situated and the surroundings and view unsurpassed.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT a meeting of the Ponahawai Coffee Company, Ltd., held April 22d, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President . . . . . G. K. Wilder  
Vice-President . . . . . Chas. T. Wilder  
Secretary . . . . . J. W. Jones  
Treasurer . . . . . W. C. Wilder, Jr.  
Auditor . . . . . H. A. Wilder

J. W. JONES, Secretary.  
Ponahawai Coffee Company, Ltd.  
Honolulu, April 23, 1896.  
4285-1t 1753-3t

## NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE the undersigned partners, heretofore carrying on the business of manufacturers and vendors of soda water, and other aerated waters, at Hilo, Hawaii, under the firm name and style of "Pacific Soda Works," having sold our business, machinery and buildings to L. C. Lyman, R. B. Anderson, W. J. Forbes and H. J. Lyman, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership and our successors will pay the liabilities of Pacific Soda Works and collect all accounts due, from and after the 7th day of April, 1896.

MANUEL MACHADO.  
JOHN VIERA.  
ROBERT KELLEY BAPTISTE.  
Hilo, Hawaii, April 16, 1896.  
1753-3w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Scholtz, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated, to him, at the office of the Sheriff of Maui, in Wailuku, Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only.

WM. H. HALSTEAD,  
Administrator of the Estate of F. Scholtz.

Wailuku, Maui, April 18th, 1896.  
1752-4w

## NOTICE

To the Public and Patrons of "No. 10" Store.

Having disposed of the Fort-street business, known as the "No. 10" store, to Mr. E. W. Jordan, he is now the proprietor and has control of the same, including the entire stock and the outstanding accounts of the Fort-street business due J. T. Waterhouse.

Thanking our patrons for their generous patronage during the years of the past, we bespeak for the new proprietor of the old reliable stand, "No. 10," their liberal support in the future.

The Queen-street stores will be kept intact and a full line of goods kept up in all departments, at wholesale and retail.

MRS. E. B. WATERHOUSE,  
4273-1w 1749-4w

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr., late of Honolulu, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Executor of the will of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr.  
Honolulu, April 7, 1896.  
4272-3t 1749-4w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. The matter of the Estate of A. MONTYRE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors, IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 23d, 1896.  
By the Court. GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

1753-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.—At Chambers.

In the matter of the Estate of PHILLIP JOAQUIM of Lahaina, testate, deceased. A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Phillip Joaquim, deceased, having on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1896, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Rev. Father Andrew, having been filed by Kaahine: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that FRIDAY, the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Lahaina, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, H. I., April 20th, 1896.  
By the Court. G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

1753-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.—At Chambers.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ROSS, late of Honolulu, deceased. The petition and accounts of the administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such, having been filed: IT IS ORDERED that THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., this 13th day of April, A. D. 1896.  
By the Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1750-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

CELESTINO:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth B. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matersou, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matersou, her husband; Jane (a. e. daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; Anoline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Newnam, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Susan Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Donibday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Jackson, husband of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and L. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the (L.S.) First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

1749-3m

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.